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President's Report
by
Livingston Farrand

for 1933-34

With appendices containing a summary of
financial operations, and reports of
the Deans and other officers

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

FOR 1933-34

To the Board of Trustees of Cornell University:

I have the honor to present the following report on the progress of Cornell University during the academic year 1933-34.

The University has suffered serious loss by death of the following distinguished figures:

Henry Manning Sage, who was a Trustee of the University, elected by the Board, 1900-1904, died September 25, 1933.

C. Sidney Shepard of New Haven, New York, for many years a Trustee of the University, died April 26, 1934. He was elected by the Board in March 1896, was re-elected from time to time, and served continuously until he presented his resignation from the Board in October 1927. Since he could not be prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, it was regretfully accepted at the meeting of the Board held on January 28, 1928. At the time of his resignation he was a member of the Finance Committee, on which body he had served since June 1913.

Henry Herman Westinghouse, a Trustee of the University, died in Goshen, New York, November 18, 1933. He was elected a Trustee by the Board in October 1905 and served continuously in that capacity until his death. He was a member of the Committee on General Administration, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, the Medical College Council, and the Heckscher Research Council; and he had served on many special committees of the Board.

Edward W. Sheldon, Chairman of the Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association, died February 14, 1934.

Clement E. Chase, a member of the Engineering College Council with term expiring June 30, 1934, died September 18, 1933.

Charles DeGarmo, Professor of the Science and Art of Education, *Emeritus*, died May 14, 1934. He came to Cornell as Professor of the Science and Art of Education in 1898 and retired from active service in June 1914. He was head of the Summer Session from 1898 to 1905 inclusive.

Frederick S. Dennis, Professor of Clinical Surgery, *Emeritus*, died March 8, 1934. He was a member of the staff of the Medical College in New York City when it opened in 1898. He retired from active service in 1910.

John Bentley, Jr., Professor of Forest Engineering in the College of Agriculture, died July 26, 1933. He was Assistant Professor of Forestry from 1911 until 1918, when he was elected to the position which he held until his death.

John William Hebel, Professor of English, died February 7, 1934. He came to Cornell as Instructor in English in 1914. In 1919 he was

promoted to an assistant professorship and in 1921 became Professor of English.

Arthur Ranum, Professor of Mathematics, died February 28, 1934. He was Instructor in Mathematics 1906-1910 and Assistant Professor 1910-1923. In 1923 he became Professor of Mathematics and held that position until his death.

Nellis B. Foster, Professor of Clinical Medicine, died August 20, 1933. He was appointed Instructor in Medicine in 1913 and was promoted through the grades of assistant professor and associate professor to a professorship in 1932.

Burton J. Lee, Professor of Clinical Surgery, died November 12, 1933. From 1903 to 1916 he held minor positions on the staff of the Medical College. In 1916 he was appointed Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology and in 1918 was elected Professor of Clinical Surgery.

Ludwig Schoenthal, Associate in Clinical Pediatrics, died June 16, 1934.

Gilbert W. Peck, Extension Professor of Pomology, died February 8, 1934. He was Instructor in Pomology 1913-1917 and became Extension Assistant Professor of Pomology in 1917. In 1923 he was promoted to an Extension Professorship in that subject.

Harold Flack, Executive Secretary of the Cornellian Council, died July 17, 1933.

Miss Jessie P. Andresen, Secretary of Administration in the Medical College in New York City, died August 2, 1933.

C. A. Race, Assistant Mechanician, Department of Experimental Engineering, died October 20, 1933.

THE TRUSTEES

At the meeting of the Board held on February 3, 1934, Franklin W. Olin of the Class of 1886 was elected a Trustee of the University to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Westinghouse.

George R. Van Namee was reappointed a Trustee by the Governor for a term of five years.

Jared Van Wagenen, Jr., of the Class of 1891, was elected President of the New York State Agricultural Society for the calendar year 1934 and hence became an ex-officio Trustee of the University for that period.

The University Faculty elected Professor Herbert H. Whetzel as its representative on the Board of Trustees for a period of five years beginning January 1, 1934. He succeeded Professor L. H. Bailey, whose term had expired.

At the meeting of the Board held on June 18, 1934, when the terms of Trustees Jervis Langdon, Cuthbert W. Pound, and Walter C. Teagle had expired, they were re-elected for terms of five years.

The Alumni of the University elected the following Trustees: James W. Parker of the Class of 1908 to succeed himself for a term of

five years; Charles H. Blair of the Class of 1898 for a term of five years to succeed Alfred D. Warner, whose term had expired; Maurice C. Burritt of the Class of 1908 for a term of two years to fill the alumni trusteeship left vacant by the resignation of Mr. Gannett when he was elected a Trustee by the Board.

At the meeting of the Board held November 11, 1933, F. E. Gannett was elected to succeed himself on the Committee on General Administration and Jervis Langdon and N. H. Noyes were elected to fill the vacancies on that Committee caused by the death of H. H. Westinghouse and R. B. Williams.

At the same meeting Jervis Langdon, J. W. Parker, P. G. Ten Eyck, and J. B. Tuck were elected members of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds to fill existing vacancies.

Archie C. Burnett was elected a member of the State College Council to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement (in June 1933) of Mr. Newman.

M. C. Taylor was elected to succeed himself on the Medical College Council and H. R. Ickelheimer was elected to succeed H. H. Westinghouse, deceased.

Dr. Mary M. Crawford was elected a member of the Graduate School Council in place of R. B. Williams, deceased.

E. T. Turner was elected a member of the Library Council in place of Mr. Newman, who retired in June 1933.

Bancroft Gherardi was elected a member of the Heckscher Research Council in place of Mr. Westinghouse, deceased.

At the meeting of the Board held on June 18, 1934, R. H. Williams was elected a member of the Medical College Council in place of W. C. Teagle, whose term had expired.

Other trustee members of standing committees and councils whose terms had expired in June 1934 were re-elected.

C. R. Vanneman was appointed a member of the Engineering College Council to fill the place left vacant by the death of Clement D. Chase.

J. M. Sherman and K. M. Wiegand were elected representatives of the College of Agriculture on the State College Council to succeed R. A. Emerson and G. F. Warren. Flora Rose was elected to succeed herself as representative of the College of Home Economics.

Wilson M. Powell was elected by the Joint Administrative Board of the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical College Association as its chairman, to succeed Edward W. Sheldon, deceased.

Morris G. Bishop was appointed a member of the University Press Council to replace J. W. Hebel, deceased.

THE FACULTY

The following appointments or promotions have been made during the year:

G. S. Hopkins, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, *Emeritus*; J. E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry, *Emeritus*; G. G. Ward, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Emeritus*; W. C. De Vane, Professor of English; F. L. Fairbanks, Professor of Agricultural Engineering; A. C. Fraser, Professor of Plant Breeding; C. H. Guise, Professor of Forest Management; F. B. Hutt, Professor of Poultry Husbandry and Animal Genetics; Kurt Lewin, Acting Professor of Education; C. M. McCay, Professor of Animal Nutrition; E. D. Montillon, Professor of Landscape Architecture; Earl Sunderville, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy; R. G. Wiggans, Professor of Plant Breeding; B. D. Wilson, Professor of Soil Technology; W. W. Flexner, Assistant Professor of Mathematics; F. A. Harper, Assistant Professor of Marketing; F. B. Howe, Assistant Professor of Soil Technology; M. L. Hulse, Assistant Professor of Education; T. L. La Mont, Assistant Professor of Farm Management; J. H. Patterson, Acting Assistant Professor of Economics; P. A. Readio, Assistant Professor of Entomology; Miss Katherine Reeves, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; W. T. Pentzer, Acting Assistant Professor of Pomology; Mrs. Alma Scidmore, Assistant Professor of Home Economics; K. L. Washburn, Assistant Professor of Architecture; J. P. Willman, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry; F. B. Wright, Assistant Professor of Agricultural Engineering; D. K. Tressler, Chief in Research in Chemistry (with the title of Professor) in the Experiment Station at Geneva; K. F. Hilbert, Assistant Professor of Poultry Diseases (Long Island).

The following appointments or promotions have been made to the Extension Staff of the State Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics:

M. C. Bond, Extension Professor of Marketing; Mrs. Ruby Green Smith, Extension Professor of Home Economics; L. C. Cunningham, Extension Assistant Professor of Farm Management; Mrs. Martha Eddy, Extension Assistant Professor of Home Economics; P. P. Pirone, Extension Assistant Professor of Plant Pathology.

In the Medical College in New York the following have been appointed or promoted.

George Gray Ward, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, *Emeritus*; S. Z. Levine, Acting Professor of Pediatrics; O. M. Schloss, Professor of Clinical Pediatrics; M. C. Kahn, Associate Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine; F. E. Adair, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery; M. C. Berliner, Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery (Ophthalmology); L. C. Craver, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine; Louis Hausman, Assistant Professor of Clinical Neurology; Edgar Mayer, Assistant Professor of Clinical Medicine.

The Messenger Lecturer on the Evolution of Civilization for the academic year 1934-35 will be Professor Wesley C. Mitchell of Columbia University. He will be in residence in the second term and

the subject of his twelve lectures will be some topic in the field of Economic and Statistical Research.

The George Fisher Baker Non-Resident Lectures in Chemistry for 1934-35 will be as follows:

Professor J. R. Katz of the University of Amsterdam, Holland, for the first term.

Professor Farrington Daniels of the University of Michigan, for the second term.

Archie M. Palmer has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Cornellian Council.

Professor L. C. Petry was appointed Director of the reorganized Summer School.

The following have presented their resignations:

G. S. Hopkins, Professor of Veterinary Anatomy; J. E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Husbandry; Lars-Gunnar Romell, Charles Lathrop Pack Professor of Forest Soils; O. M. Schloss as Professor of Pediatrics and head of the Department. George Gray Ward, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology; Major Thomas G. Tousey, whose detail to the Medical College in New York was terminated by the decision of the War Department to discontinue its R.O.T.C. units in medical colleges; J. F. Harriott, Assistant Professor of Farm Management; C. F. Kilbane, Assistant Professor of Radiology; Douglas Symmers, Assistant Professor of Applied Pathology.

THE STUDENTS

The official enrollment of students for the year ending June 30, 1934, was 5,947 as compared with 6,167 for the previous year.

During the year 1,384 degrees were conferred.

The reports of the Registrar and of the Director of Admissions give interesting details regarding the distribution of applications and registrations. Certain trends are obvious from a study of these reports and they naturally reflect in some degree the economic conditions of the country. There is nothing more important for the welfare of the University than a constant supply of matriculates of high quality and much attention is being given to this problem by the faculty and the alumni.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

No striking additions to the physical equipment of the University have been made during the year. Much improvement, however, will be noted in the care of the grounds under the administration of the Department of Buildings and Grounds.

I wish again to call the attention of the Board of Trustees to certain of the most pressing needs in the way of increased building provision.

The problem of the University Library continues desperate not only from lack of space but from inadequate resources for the staff

and the purchase of new publications. Time only serves to emphasize the need for improved Engineering buildings, especially laboratories, for accommodation for the College of Architecture, for the Department of Music, and for Gymnasium facilities.

GENERAL

I commend to the careful attention of the Board the accompanying reports from the Deans of the several constituent Colleges of the University, which outline in detail various important educational developments and indicate the directions in which the University is progressing.

Certain changes call for especial comment.

For many years the Summer Sessions of the University have offered administrative difficulties, due to the division of responsibility between the endowed and the State colleges. After a careful study of the situation the University Faculty recommended and the Trustees approved a reorganization of the administration of the Summer Schools under a Director. This reorganization will be placed in operation in the Summer Session of 1935 and it is confidently expected will result in marked improvement.

An interesting development on the University campus was the appointment of John L. Mott to have special supervision over students of foreign nationalities. The appointment was made through cooperation with certain groups particularly concerned with this problem and Mr. Mott was given the title of Assistant to the Dean of the University Faculty. He is also the Director of the International Association of Ithaca, a corporation composed of public spirited citizens concerned with the welfare of students of foreign nationalities and more specifically of the Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. Mott's work has met with great success and has been a valuable contribution to the student life.

In common with all the Engineering schools of the country, our own College of Engineering has shown for some years a decline in the number of matriculates. This has naturally caused concern, particularly in view of financial inability to make needed improvements in staff and equipment. The receipt of the Westinghouse bequest, reported elsewhere by the Comptroller, has permitted certain steps of significance. A director of the School of Civil Engineering, Professor S. C. Hollister, has been appointed and will assume his position at the opening of the next academic year. Provision for research in the different fields of Engineering has also been made possible and will greatly stimulate the work of that distinguished College.

The development of athletics, both intramural and intercollegiate, has called for special attention and certain steps of importance have been taken. The Trustees authorized the appointment by the President of a Committee on Athletic Control, which will seek to coordinate more adequately the activities of the Department of Physical

Education and of the Athletic Association. The powers granted to the Committee do not abrogate, of course, the ultimate responsibility of the University Faculty or of the Board of Trustees but it is expected that the new Committee will effect marked improvement in the administration of this important aspect of undergraduate life.

Coincidentally, the Board of Trustees requested the President to review the whole question of athletics at Cornell with such committee of inquiry as may be deemed advisable and to report at a later date. The athletic problem is obviously complicated by the financial situation and no conclusions of value can be hoped for until experience under the change just mentioned is available.

One of the most difficult problems incident to the last few years has been that of students handicapped by insufficient financial resources. Large numbers have been forced to apply for financial aid in the form of loans. While response could not be made to all these demands, it is a satisfaction to report that the most pressing needs could be met. The funds at the disposal of the University to aid needy students have steadily increased and particular mention should be made of the Guiteau and McMullen Funds. These are now reaching significant proportions, as shown by the Comptroller's report. The Bursaries established by John Knickerbacker, of the Class of 1886, are also affording generous help to a group of highly qualified students. Valuable aid has also been made available from government relief funds.

With regard to the general financial situation, the Comptroller's report gives the details. All departments of the University have cooperated cordially in effecting economies and the fiscal year closed without increase of the deficit. The University expects to operate during the coming year with a balanced budget and, while many pressing needs cannot be met, it is a satisfaction to report no loss of vigor or morale on the part of the faculty and administration.

I must call the Trustees' attention to certain unmet demands which cannot be postponed too long without very serious consequences. First among these I would mention the lack of provision for retirement of officers reaching the age limit. I am inclined to place this as the most pressing financial obligation facing the University.

Of comparable importance is the filling of certain professorships left vacant by deaths or retirements during the last five years. The Trustees have pursued a sound policy in discountenancing expansions unless special funds for the purpose were provided, but certain contractions have been necessary which are causing concern and embarrassment.

In meeting the difficult financial situation the University is especially indebted to the continuing successful efforts of the Cornellian Council. The bequests of H. H. Westinghouse, mentioned above, and of C. Sidney Shepard, a former Trustee, have improved

the financial picture. Special mention also should be made of the appropriation of \$100,000 by the General Education Board for the use of the Medical College in aiding the New York Hospital to support certain clinical departments.

Respectfully submitted,

LIVINGSTON FARRAND,
President.

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

To the President of the University:

I have the honor to submit herewith the financial statement of Cornell University covering the fiscal year from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934 inclusive. The net cost of conducting the University at Ithaca during the year, with allowance for the necessary reappropriations, exceeded the income available for that purpose by \$31, 145.10. The accumulated debit balance in current income at the beginning of the year was \$689,112.89. From this was deducted a reserve which had been carried for several years against the chemical storeroom of \$41,161.49, and \$14,987.50 being back dividends paid upon preferred stocks. This results in a present accumulated deficit of \$664,109. The budget adopted for the year showed a small probable overdraft of \$10,754 which it was hoped would be met from savings effected during that period. This was the case and expenditures were kept well within the appropriations with a net saving of \$23,445.10. There was, however, a decrease in the income received, particularly that from students, which fell off approximately \$47,000.

The University has accumulated in past years, in addition to the above deficit in current income, a liability against future income amounting to \$1,210,871.37, which sum has been expended for the purchase of property largely for its future needs and for plans and studies in anticipation of building operations. These items have been temporarily financed from current credits and by borrowing from the endowment, and must eventually be met by gifts or appropriations from funds not designated for endowment, but now treated as such, or from current income.

The Medical College in New York City closed the year with a credit balance in its unrestricted income of \$33,228.27.

The State colleges at Ithaca are administered by the University as agent of the State and the greater part of the expense is paid from State appropriations.

FINANCIAL AID TO STUDENTS

Due to the unsatisfactory financial situation of the country not only was the University's income from students reduced as above mentioned, but the pressing financial needs of the students increased the applications to all forms of assistance to students. In addition to the student employment bureau located in Barnes Hall and under the direction of Mrs. Louis A. Fuertes, and the many opportunities for employment offered by the University's dormitory and boarding departments, approximately \$20,000 was disbursed through the University Placement Bureau under the direction of Mr. H. H. Williams, this money being paid from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration student-aid program. The loans and grants from University

funds are administered by the Committee on Student Aid. Fellowships and scholarships were awarded by the various faculty committees. The direct student aid from University funds was as follows:

Fellowships and Graduate Scholarships.....	\$15,641.59
Special Research Scholarships.....	10,980.00
Undergraduate Scholarships.....	57,569.21
Loans and Grants.....	72,766.76
Emergency Tuition Notes.....	18,856.85
Making a total of.....	<u>\$175,814.41</u>

As worthy of particular attention and of constantly growing usefulness in aiding our students in Engineering is the John McMullen Scholarship Fund. Established in 1923 under the will of the late John McMullen, the fund has been built up from the dividends received on the stock of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company, a dredging enterprise, managed by the trustees of the McMullen estate. These dividends are funded by the University as received, and the income on this fund is distributed in the form of scholarships to needy and deserving students. The following table presents the annual sum received from the McMullen trustees, and the income therefrom that is awarded as scholarships:

Year	Annual Dividends to the Fund	Annual Income
1923-24	\$25,971.00	\$ 890.23
1924-25	24,107.60	2,034.15
1925-26	34,964.07	3,790.27
1926-27	49,657.21	6,156.82
1927-28	69,463.43	8,717.10
1928-29	68,883.74	13,052.88
1929-30	88,958.78	17,806.05
1930-31	90,517.77*	22,150.22
1931-32	74,149.57	24,798.48
1932-33	70,496.74	24,285.87
1933-34	88,561.78	25,549.47

Total in fund June 30, 1934 \$685,731.69

From the dividends received, and from the balance sheets transmitted to us, it is apparent that the management of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company by its trustees and officers is one of a high degree of competency, and as a result of which the John McMullen Fund gives every promise of continuous and substantial growth.

THE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT

The permanent endowment or income producing funds of the University aggregate \$29,281,902.08, an increase during the year of \$791,089.28.

*Including \$15,024, transferred from income.

Of the increase, \$771,869.70 were from gifts, and the balance from income transferred to principal under the terms of the endowments. The larger items of increase were a gift of \$500,000 from Mr. H. Herman Westinghouse of the class of 1872 under a trust established in 1925, the income to be used for the advancement of the science of Engineering; \$88,561.78 from the trustees under the will of Mr. John McMullen, deceased, for the establishment of scholarships in Engineering; \$80,960.25 from Mr. Daniel J. Tompkins of the class of 1875 to the general endowment of the University; and \$50,000 from the estate of Mr. Charles William Wason of the class of 1876 for supplementing the collection on China and the Chinese established by Mr. Wason during his lifetime.

The average rate of return actually received upon investments during the year, after payment of all the expenses of handling the securities and the 2 per cent of investment income transferred to the insurance reserve fund, and credited to the several funds, was 4.0115% as against 4.299% for the preceding year, and 4.989% for the year 1931-32. The value of the University's securities on the basis of market values of listed securities and book values of other investments shows a small improvement. On June 30, 1932 the market value of the University's investment list was estimated at 60.56% of the book value. On June 30, 1933 the percentage was 78.96, and on June 30 of this year it was 83.092. The following table shows the diversification of the University's investments.

ANALYSIS OF SECURITIES					
	Bonds	Preferred Stocks	Common Stocks	Total	Percentage of Total
Municipal.....	\$ 1,677,359.18			\$1,677,359.18	5.54
Railroads.....	3,563,234.85	\$ 232,915.00	\$1,974,973.96	5,771,123.81	19.07
Public Utilities.....	2,274,411.58	1,149,207.13	941,859.60	4,365,478.31	14.42
Industrials:					
Tobacco.....	100,000.00	108,745.00	57,270.00	266,015.00	.88
Steel.....	165,302.50	228,800.00	106,250.00	500,352.50	1.65
Merchandising.....	94,987.50	785,190.01	40,421.50	920,599.01	3.04
Manufacturing.....	1,454,904.71	1,817,747.90	874,065.70	4,146,718.31	13.70
Oil.....	384,186.00	405,778.00	1,193,475.22	2,043,439.22	6.75
Mining.....	180,268.75		147,692.50	327,961.25	1.08
Holding Co. & Investment..	302,761.25	194,640.00	58,475.00	555,876.25	1.84
Bank and Insurance.....			1,857,020.78	1,857,020.78	6.14
Real Estate Securities.....	3,545,755.97		510,000.00	4,055,755.97	13.40
Real Estate.....				1,195,945.79	3.95
Notes Receivable.....				181,200.00	.60
Advances awaiting Income..				297,551.19	.98
Heat and Water Plants.....				800,020.82	2.64
Advances for Purchase, Construction and Maintenance				1,306,809.66	4.32
	\$13,743,172.29	\$4,983,023.04	\$7,761,504.26	\$30,269,233.05	100.00

DONATIONS

Gifts to the University passing through the books of the offices of the Comptroller and Treasurer during the year aggregated \$1,067,324.72. Undoubtedly some gifts, particularly of apparatus and equipment, were made directly to departments and are not reported. The larger gifts for permanent endowment have been mentioned above.

THE COMSTOCK PUBLISHING COMPANY

In 1893 the late John Henry Comstock of the class of 1874, and for many years, Professor of Entomology in the University, and Simon Henry Gage of the class of 1877, Professor of Microscopy, Histology and Embryology, formed a partnership for the publication of their text books. Later, there were associated with them Mrs. Anna Botsford Comstock and Professor Glen W. Herrick. The Comstock Publishing Company published and distributed a considerable number of books of a scientific nature and continued its existence until the death of Professor Comstock. By his will he gave to Cornell University his interest in the partnership and soon thereafter Professors Gage and Herrick donated to the University their interests in the company. As the publishing company was a commercial enterprise, a corporation was organized under the name of the Comstock Publishing Company, Inc. and all of the interests of the University were transferred to the new corporation in return for the entire issue of one hundred shares of no value capital stock. The net worth of the company on July 1, 1932, the end of its first year, was \$18,229.62, and the stock is carried by the University at that figure. The directors of the corporation are President Farrand, Professor Gage, Mr. Rogalsky, Mr. Simmons, and Mr. Patterson, with Professor Gage as president.

That the corporation has been well handled is shown by the fact that during these first three years, which have been times of general business depression, expenses have been covered.

CORNELL RESEARCH CORPORATION

The research conducted at Cornell University is primarily concerned with the extension of knowledge and is not utilitarian in aim. There have resulted, however, discoveries of probable practical application and possible commercial value. In order to prevent the exploitation of these by irresponsible parties and to protect the public by assuring the purity of the product, patents were applied for and the interests in the discoveries assigned to the University. The Board of Trustees acting upon the recommendation of a faculty committee on the subject authorized the incorporation of the Cornell Research Foundation, Inc., the entire capital stock of which is owned by the University. The board of directors designated by the trustees consists of five trustees, two members of the university faculty, and two alumni. Mr. Robert E. Treman is president. The corporation was organized in January, 1932 and to it the University, in exchange for the stock, assigned its interest in discoveries made by Professor Paul F. Sharp covering a method and apparatus for the preservation of eggs, and in a process for the manufacture of a milk product known as Beta Lactose; discoveries made by Mr. E. J. Dyce for the preparation of a semi-solid or granulated honey; and discoveries in connection with the reinforcement of cereal foods for human use developed by

Mr. Howard E. Babcock and the New York State College of Home Economics. The reinforced cereals known as Milkweato, Milkorno and Milkato were manufactured last year under temporary licenses and over twenty million pounds were distributed for relief purposes by the Federal Relief Administration in every state in the union except three.

THE PHYSICAL PLANT

During the year the only important piece of construction on the campus was the building of a new riding hall for the Military Department. This hall is situated back of the military stables on the low ground north of the heating plant and east of Schoellkopf Field. For several years past those interested in the construction of a riding hall have been securing contributions for that purpose. These amounted to approximately \$10,000, and when early in 1934 it became possible to secure funds from the Civil Works Administration for the necessary labor, it was decided to use the funds available for the purchase of material and the hall was constructed. The building will be most useful to the Military Department for polo, riding, and general instruction during inclement and winter weather. In addition to the riding hall proper, the building contains a lounge for observation purposes and a gallery which will accommodate approximately 750 spectators.

The routine work of the administrative departments of the University has been efficiently performed.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES D. BOSTWICK,
Comptroller.

Note: The complete report of the Comptroller and the Treasurer, bearing the certificate of audit of Messrs. Scovell, Wellington & Co., Accountants-Engineers, 10 East 40th Street, New York City, together with the reports of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, the Manager of Purchases, and the Manager of Residential Halls, will be forwarded to the members of the Faculty and Alumni upon receipt of specific request addressed to the Comptroller of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

APPENDIX I

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE UNIVERSITY FACULTY

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the University Faculty for the year 1933-34:

THE FACULTY MEMBERSHIP

The total number of members of the University Faculty within the year was 452, including 31 Emeritus Professors, 22 of the Ithaca staff, and 9 of the staff of the Medical College. Of the total of 452, there were 417 connected with the colleges at Ithaca, 16 with the Medical College in New York City, 17 with the Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva, and 2 with the Experiment Station on Long Island.

Four members of the staff died during the year: John Bentley, jr., Professor of Forest Engineering, on July 26, 1933; John William Hebel, Professor of English, on February 7, 1934; Arthur Ranum, Professor of Mathematics, February 28, 1934; and Charles DeGarmo, Professor of the Science and Art of Education, Emeritus, on May 14.

FACULTY REPRESENTATION ON THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

At the December meeting it was reported that the vote for faculty representative, conducted by mail, had resulted in a tie; a second vote was ordered and Professor Herbert H. Whetzel was subsequently elected to succeed Dr. Liberty Hyde Bailey as faculty representative in the Board of Trustees for the five-year period beginning January 1, 1934. The other representatives are Dean George Young, jr. and Professor Julian P. Bretz.

The Faculty gave renewed consideration during the year to the status of its representatives and conveyed to the Board by resolution the suggestion that full voting power be given, with eligibility to membership in the committees of the Board, particularly the Committee on General Administration and the Committee on Buildings and Grounds. At the February meeting of the Faculty the President reported that the Board of Trustees was in full accord with the Faculty regarding the desirability of the change suggested and that it would favor action to that end whenever there is favorable opportunity for charter revision.

With the view further to increase the effectiveness of the service rendered by the faculty representatives in the Board, the Faculty voted to change their period of service from three to five years.

THE LIBRARY AND HECKSCHER COUNCILS

On October 11, 1933, Professors A. H. Wright and G. L. Hamilton were re-elected by the Group of Science and the Group of Letters respectively to serve on the Library Council for the two-year period beginning November 1, 1933. The Group of Letters also elected Professor M. L. W. Laistner to succeed Professor G. W. Cunningham on the Heckscher Research Council during the four-year term beginning November 1, 1933.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL

Doubtless the most important and the most difficult problem with which the Faculty has dealt during the year is the administration of the instruction given by different units during the summer months. The work done in the summer has grown in importance and there is general agreement that the level of accomplishment has been raised in recent years. The only criticism that has come to the attention of the Faculty is directed not against the educational offerings them-

selves but rather against the fact that the administrative set-up has become so involved as to cause confusion and misdirection among the students. As might be assumed, these complexities have grown out of the different conditions and diverse purposes of the units involved and it may not be altogether possible to achieve administrative simplicity without considerable loss in other ways.

Heretofore there have been in operation two main summer schools, one in the endowed colleges and one in the State-supported colleges, the latter having three sub-divisions, Agriculture, Home Economics, and Hotel Administration. A very large part of the summer work is in fields that overlap these two administrative units. Thus professional education, which is the chief interest of the great majority of summer school students, is in both schools. The biological sciences are on both sides of the campus and they have had a separate organization called the Summer School of Biology. In addition, graduate students may desire work in any combination of these fields, they may be registered in courses or under personal direction, and again they may or may not be registered for residence credit. To suggest the confusion resulting to students desiring to arrange good summer school programs out of a combination of these varied offerings, it need only be added that different rates of tuition payment have been applicable to these various conditions of registration.

The action taken by the Faculty was to do away with all existing summer school organizations and to have appointed a single director in charge of the entire enterprise, supported by an administrative board representing all the interests involved. It is expected that this simpler organization can be maintained without much elaboration, though it must be recognized that the needs to be met by the summer school are themselves very diverse and that there may be such a thing as over-centralization and over-simplification of stimulus and control.

THE WORK OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY

As always, the ordinary business of the Faculty has been carried forward by the standing committees without need of bringing many items to the attention of the general faculty membership.

The new Committee on University Lectures, taking over the functions of the former committees on the Messenger and Schiff Foundations and on the Goldwin Smith Foundation, besides cooperating with the College of Architecture and the School of Civil Engineering in lecture series given under the auspices of these organizations, itself made provision for twenty-eight public lectures, three of which dealt with the New Deal.

The committee decided upon two changes of policy affecting the Messenger lectures. It was agreed not to make these lectures necessarily a single series of twelve. Alternatives of series of six or possibly of nine are to be considered. The committee also decided to notify future incumbents of the Messenger lectureship that publication of the lectures is expected, that the Cornell University Press is to have the option of publishing them, and that if their publication is otherwise provided the volumes shall contain a statement showing that their substance was delivered at Cornell University as the "Messenger Lectures on the Evolution of Civilization."

The Committee on Music arranged the following concerts:

1. The Bailey Hall series, with concerts by Joseph Szigeti, violinist; Ossip Gabrilowitsch, pianist, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; the New York Orchestra, Nikolai Sokoloff, conductor.
2. The Willard Straight series, with concerts by the Budapest, London, and Musical Arts String Quartets.
3. Three special concerts, not in either series: a violin recital by Yehudi Menuhin, and two concerts on the day after the Bailey Hall appearance of the New York Orchestra, the first a popular concert by the Orchestra, and the second a performance of Mendelssohn's Oratorio "Elijah" given by the Orchestra, a local chorus of 439 voices, Emily Roosevelt, soprano, Doris Doe, contralto, Dan Gridley, tenor, Richard Bonelli, baritone, Henry A. Carey, jr., boy soprano, and Paul J. Weaver, conductor.

The Committee on Student Conduct has considered during the year 66 cases of delinquency of one kind or another formally brought to its attention and the Dean, as chairman, has in addition dealt with a great many minor issues.

The Committee on University Policy has given over most of its meetings of the year to a thorough study of the problems of the summer schools to which reference has already been made. Professor R. C. Gibbs was elected by the Faculty as a member of this committee for the five-year period beginning January 1, 1934 in succession to Professor R. E. Cushman.

CORNELIUS BETTEN,
Dean of the University Faculty.

APPENDIX II

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the report of the Graduate School for the year 1933-34.

ADMISSION AND ENROLLMENT

The enrollment for the academic year shows a decrease of 25 per cent. from 1932-33—1044 in 1932-33 as against 791 in 1933-34. Several factors are involved in this decrease.

First, the system of admissions adopted in 1931-32 according to which each application for admission for work in a given field is referred for advice and recommendation to one or more professors in that field, has resulted in restricting admission to applicants of superior ability, as judged by their previous record and achievement. Mere graduation from a college or university, however excellent the standing of the institution may be, is not of itself sufficient evidence of ability to do graduate work of acceptable grade. Since it is the purpose of our graduate school to offer opportunities for advanced study and research with emphasis on the development of originality and initiative, obviously only those applicants should be admitted who have had adequate preparation for work in their respective chosen fields, both quantity and quality of previous training considered. In judging an applicant's fitness, grades in undergraduate courses provide an important, though by no means the sole, criterion. Many a student "finds himself" late in his academic career. Experience, following graduation with a very mediocre scholastic record, frequently develops a latent interest not aroused in formal study. On the contrary, a previous record of high marks does not necessarily indicate initiative and originality—both indispensable to successful graduate study. Accordingly, it is neither possible nor desirable to set up fixed requirements for admission, beyond the general formula that we should admit only those students who can effectively utilize, and profit by, the opportunities which we have to offer. Furthermore, our present system of admissions makes it possible for each professor, or group of professors, to adjust the number of graduate students to the available facilities. There is therefore—for the present, at least—no need to set a fixed upper limit to the number of students in the Graduate School as a whole.

The following table shows that there has been a marked decrease in the number of foreign students during the last two years, particularly from China.

Year	Total Foreign Students	From China	From Canada	From N.Y. State	From U.S. out- side N.Y. State
1930-31	153	60	24	416	406
1931-32	168	55	34	507	465
1932-33	112	25	30	476	456
1933-34	84	19	36	365	342

special field, he cannot suggest to his graduate students problems growing out of his own researches; and inevitably his contacts with his students, both graduate and undergraduate, lack that inspiration which is the very essence of college and university work in all its phases. Funds are urgently needed in practically all fields, *not for new buildings*, but to provide equipment and facilities for research, and particularly to make available the services of research assistants. It is very significant that over 80 per cent. of the funds of the Heckscher Research Council have been used to pay the salaries of research assistants. Such assistants are needed, not only in the sciences, but in the humanities as well—as has been demonstrated by the effectiveness of the services of Mr. Henry H. King during the past two years.

THE LIBRARY. Strictly speaking, the Library is not the official concern of the Graduate School. Yet in the conduct of graduate work library facilities are so utterly indispensable that I wish to make a special plea for their increase. The collections of books in special fields should be maintained up-to-date. Important periodicals should not be allowed to lapse. Added space—either a new building or a substantial addition to the present one—should be provided to make more readily available the material which we now have. Suitable work-rooms are needed in the library for graduate students and faculty members. And one or more specially trained assistants should be on hand to aid professors in their investigations. It is a common-place to point out that the library is to a student of the humanities what the research laboratory is to the scientist—although the latter must have library facilities too. In providing research laboratories for the sciences, we must not neglect the research laboratory for the humanities. The Library is the heart of the university. We cannot afford to let its functioning become impaired.

F. K. RICHTMYER,
Dean of the Graduate School.

STATISTICS OF ATTENDANCE OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
Number of students registered during the academic year...	791	1044	1139	1020	863
Number of students registered during the summer, as below	599	718	860	685	612
Summer Sessions.....	453	559	619	476	428
Personal Direction.....	146	159	241	209	184

COMPARATIVE ENROLLMENT OF GRADUATE STUDENTS FOR FIVE-YEAR PERIODS

1903-4	1908-9	1913-14	1918-19	1923-24	1928-29	1933-34
197	310	386	305	529	767	791

NEW GRADUATE STUDENTS DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 1933-34

Ph.D. degrees.....	70
A.M. and M.S. degrees.....	125
Professional Master's degrees.....	42
Resident Doctors.....	3
Non-candidates.....	6
Total.....	<hr/> 246

CLASSIFICATION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Graduate Students Receiving Degrees, Classified
According to the Degree Received

	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
Doctors of Philosophy.....	135	149	133	90	129
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	4	2	0	0	0
Master's Degrees, as below.....	264	230	249	200	174
Masters of Arts.....	65	96	111	92	97
Masters of Arts in Education.....	5	15	5	3	0
Masters of Science.....	55	65	84	66	50
Masters of Science in Agriculture...	6	8	3	7	4
Masters of Science in Education...	9	8	5	5	0
Masters in Forestry.....	3	5	2	3	5
Masters of Architecture.....	0	1	4	3	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture..	0	1	0	0	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	3	3	2	5	1
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	7	11	15	11	9
Masters of Mechanical Engineering..	4	12	7	1	4
Masters of Electrical Engineering...	7	4	11	3	3
Masters of Fine Arts.....	0	1	0	1	1
Total.....	303	381	382	290	303

Graduate Students Classified According to the Degrees for which
they are Candidates

	Academic Year	Summer
	1933-34	1933
Doctors of Philosophy.....	481	158
Doctors of the Science of Law.....	3	3
Master's Degrees, as below.....	307	438
Masters of Arts.....	116	157
Masters of Science.....	78	105
Masters of Science in Agriculture.....	17	5
Masters in Forestry.....	3	1
Masters of Arts in Education.....	10	48
Masters of Science in Education.....	9	62
Masters of Architecture.....	2	0
Masters of Landscape Architecture.....	3	0
Masters of Chemistry.....	3	0
Masters of Civil Engineering.....	10	4
Masters of Mechanical Engineering.....	3	3
Masters of Electrical Engineering.....	5	6
Masters of Fine Arts.....	3	0
Masters of Laws.....	0	0
Non-candidates:		
Resident Doctors.....	24	11
Non-candidates.....	17	20
Others (Withdrawals, duplicates, etc.).....	4	15
Total.....	791	599

Graduate Students Classified According to the Group
in which the Major Subject Falls

	1933-34	1932-33	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30
Group A, Languages and Literatures..	110	119	163	137	118
Group B, History, Philosophy, and Political Science.....	161	186	199	165	148

Group C, Physical Sciences.....	143	227	245	211	217
Group D, Biological Sciences.....	213	263	257	200	180
Group E, Engineering, Architecture..	39	99	99	71	61
Group F, Science Departments, New York City.....	11	7	8	3	4
Group G, Agricultural Sciences.....	61	78	90	81	70
Group H, Law.....	3	6	1	2	2
Group I, Education.....	50	59	78	66	63

INSTITUTIONS FROM WHICH STUDENTS ENTERED THE GRADUATE SCHOOL

Acadia University.....	1	Cornell College.....	1
Adelphi College.....	1	Cornell University.....	230
Akron, University of.....	1	Dartmouth College.....	5
Alabama Polytechnic Institute....	1	Davidson College.....	3
Alberta, University of.....	2	Denison College.....	3
Alfred University.....	5	Denver, University of.....	2
Allegheny College.....	3	DePauw University.....	7
Amherst College.....	3	Detroit, College of the City of....	1
Amsterdam, University of.....	1	Dubuque, University of.....	1
Arkansas, University of.....	5	Duke University.....	1
Barnard College.....	2	Edinburgh, University of.....	1
Bates College.....	1	Elmira College.....	2
Battle Creek College.....	1	Emory and Henry College.....	1
Berea College.....	1	Florida, University of.....	1
Berlin, University of.....	1	Framingham, Mass., State Teachers College.....	1
Berlin Technical College.....	1	Fuh Tan University.....	1
Bethany College.....	1	Fukien Christian College.....	1
Bluffton College.....	1	Furman University.....	4
Bombay University.....	2	Geisenheim, Germany.....	1
Bonn, University of.....	1	George Washington University....	2
Bowdoin College.....	4	Georgia, University of.....	1
Brigham Young University.....	1	Georgia State College for Women..	1
British Columbia, University of....	2	Gettysburg College.....	3
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute....	1	Greenville Woman's College.....	1
Bryn Mawr College.....	1	Gothenburg College.....	1
Bucknell University.....	5	Goucher College.....	1
Budapest Gymnasium.....	1	Hamilton College.....	4
Buenos Aires, University of.....	1	Hampton Institute.....	3
Butler University.....	1	Hartwick College.....	1
Cairo, University of.....	1	Harvard University.....	4
California, University of.....	13	Haverford College.....	5
Carleton College.....	1	Hillsdale College.....	2
Case School of Applied Science....	1	Hiram College.....	2
Chiao Tung University.....	7	Hobart College.....	3
Chicago, University of.....	4	Holy Cross, College of the.....	1
Cincinnati, University of.....	3	Hope College.....	1
Citadel, The.....	1	Howard University.....	2
Clemson College.....	4	Illinois, University of.....	13
Coe College.....	1	Indiana State Teachers College....	1
Colgate University.....	4	Indiana University.....	1
Colorado College.....	3	International Y.M.C.A. College....	1
Colorado, State Agricultural Col- lege of.....	2	Iowa, State University of.....	7
Columbia University.....	5	Ithaca College.....	1
Concordia Seminary.....	1	Kansas, University of.....	5
Connecticut Agricultural College..	1	Kansas State Agricultural College..	3
Cooper Union Institute.....	1	Kent College.....	1
Copenhagen, University of.....	1	Kentucky, University of.....	2

Keuka College.....	2	Ohio Wesleyan University.....	3
Kirkville, Mo. State Teachers College.....	2	Oklahoma A. and M. College....	1
Lafayette College.....	3	Ontario Agricultural College.....	1
Lake Erie College.....	2	Oregon, University of.....	1
Laval University.....	3	Oregon State Agricultural College..	4
Lebanon Valley College.....	1	Pacific, College of the.....	1
Lewis Institute.....	1	Park College.....	1
Liège, University of.....	1	Pennsylvania, University of.....	1
Linfield College.....	1	Pennsylvania State College.....	14
Louisiana State University.....	3	Peru State Teachers College.....	1
Louisville, University of.....	2	Pomona College.....	2
Louvain, University of.....	1	Porto Rico, University of.....	1
McGill University.....	9	Prague Technical Institute.....	1
McMaster University.....	2	Prairie View State College.....	1
Madras University, India.....	1	Princeton University.....	1
Maine, University of.....	4	Purdue University.....	6
Manitoba, University of.....	1	Queens University.....	1
Maryland, University of.....	1	Queensland, University of.....	1
Maryville College.....	1	Radcliffe College.....	2
Massachusetts State College.....	9	Randolph-Macon Woman's College	1
Meredith College.....	1	Redlands, University of.....	1
Miami University.....	3	Reed College.....	1
Michigan, University of.....	6	Rhode Island State College.....	2
Michigan State College.....	3	Richmond, University of.....	1
Middlebury College.....	3	Robert College.....	1
Milan, University of.....	1	Rochester, University of.....	8
Minnesota, University of.....	4	Rockford College.....	1
Mississippi, University of.....	2	Rollins College.....	1
Missouri, University of.....	7	Royal Technical College, Copenhagen.....	1
Montana, University of.....	1	St. Benedict, College of.....	1
Montana State College.....	1	St. Lawrence University.....	1
Montreal, University of.....	1	St. Rose, College of.....	1
Moscow, University of.....	1	St. Vincent's College.....	1
Mount Holyoke College.....	3	Saskatchewan, University of.....	1
Mount St. Mary's College.....	1	Seale Hayne Agricultural College....	1
Muskingum College.....	2	Shaw University.....	1
Nanking, University of.....	2	Shurtleff College.....	1
Naperville College.....	1	Smith College.....	3
National Normal University.....	1	Soochow University.....	2
Nebraska, University of.....	7	South Carolina State College....	2
Nevada, University of.....	1	South Dakota, University of.....	1
New Hampshire, University of.....	1	South Dakota State College.....	1
New Jersey College for Women....	1	Southeast Missouri State Teachers College.....	2
New York, College of the City of.....	5	Southern California, University of..	2
New York State College for Teachers.....	5	Spearfish Normal School.....	1
New York University.....	1	Stanford University.....	4
North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College.....	1	Syracuse University.....	7
North Carolina, University of.....	2	Tangshan College.....	1
North Carolina State College.....	2	Temple University.....	2
North Central College.....	1	Tennessee, University of.....	3
North Dakota State College.....	2	Texas A. and M. College.....	2
Northwestern University.....	4	Texas Technological College.....	2
Notre Dame, University of.....	1	Thiel College.....	1
Oberlin College.....	7	Toronto, University of.....	4
Ohio State College.....	11	Trinity College.....	1
Ohio University.....	2	Tulane University.....	2
		Union College.....	2

Union University.....	1	Wesleyan University.....	3
Uppsala College.....	1	West Texas State Teachers College	1
Utah, University of.....	3	West Virginia State College.....	3
Utah State Agricultural College...	3	Western Ontario, University of....	3
Vanderbilt University.....	3	Western Reserve University.....	1
Vassar College.....	2	Westminster.....	4
Vermont, University of.....	4	Wheaton College.....	1
Virginia, University of.....	1	Whitman College.....	2
Virginia Military Institute.....	1	William Smith College.....	4
Virginia Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Williams College.....	2
Wabash College.....	2	Wilmington College.....	1
Warsaw Polytechnic Institute.....	1	Wilson College.....	3
Washington, University of.....	2	Wisconsin, University of.....	4
Washington and Jefferson.....	1	Wofford College.....	1
Washington and Lee.....	2	Wooster College.....	1
Washington State College.....	3	Wyoming, University of.....	1
Washington University.....	2	Yenching University.....	1
Wellesley College.....	5	Zagreb University.....	1

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADUATE STUDENTS

Alabama.....	1	South Dakota.....	1
Arkansas.....	5	Tennessee.....	4
California.....	18	Texas.....	7
Colorado.....	8	Utah.....	7
Connecticut.....	5	Vermont.....	4
District of Columbia.....	6	Virginia.....	13
Florida.....	1	Washington.....	8
Georgia.....	4	West Virginia.....	3
Illinois.....	18	Wisconsin.....	2
Indiana.....	18	Wyoming.....	2
Iowa.....	4	Total Number of Students from	
Kansas.....	4	United States.....	707
Kentucky.....	4	Argentina.....	1
Louisiana.....	5	Australia.....	1
Maine.....	4	Belgium.....	1
Maryland.....	2	British West Indies.....	1
Massachusetts.....	20	Canada.....	26
Michigan.....	7	China.....	19
Minnesota.....	4	Denmark.....	1
Mississippi.....	1	Egypt.....	1
Missouri.....	13	Germany.....	5
Montana.....	2	Holland.....	2
Nebraska.....	5	Hungary.....	1
Nevada.....	1	India.....	4
New Hampshire.....	2	Italy.....	1
New Jersey.....	20	Korea.....	1
New Mexico.....	1	Mexico.....	1
New York.....	365	Panama.....	1
North Carolina.....	13	Persia.....	1
North Dakota.....	2	Peru.....	1
Ohio.....	31	Poland.....	1
Oklahoma.....	1	Scotland.....	1
Oregon.....	4	Siam.....	1
Pennsylvania.....	46	Turkey.....	1
Porto Rico.....	2	United States of Soviet Russia....	1
Rhode Island.....	4	Total number of students from	
South Carolina.....	13	Foreign Countries.....	84

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present this report of the College of Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1933-34.

FACULTY ACTIONS

The more important actions taken by the faculty during the year were as follows:

1. The entrance requirements to the College have been changed in respect of foreign languages. The previous requirement of two units in a second foreign language is now optional, the alternatives being: (i) additional work in history, two units (a total of three units); (ii) advanced mathematics and science, two units; (iii) sciences, to include chemistry or physics, two units. This action has been taken with some reluctance in order to bring our entrance requirements more nearly in accord with the practices of other colleges, and with the programs of the secondary schools from which our students are drawn. The main effect of the change will probably be to relieve students of the necessity of studying more than one foreign language. In this one, however, the student must attain at least the competency indicated by the successful pursuit of a fourth year of study in college.

The entrance requirement for the Course in Chemistry has also been changed. Henceforth, three units in one foreign language will be accepted. Previously the requirement was two units in French and two in German. The specific requirement in French is now waived, but students without an adequate training in German must prepare themselves, after admission, to the extent of two units, or its equivalent as measured by an appropriate college course.

2. The reorganization of the courses in Education prescribed by the New York State Department of Education for the certification of secondary school teachers has prompted the staff of the Graduate School of Education to integrate the courses in methods, observation of teaching, and practice teaching into a nine-hour credit unit. Since this work will be done in connection with the Public Schools of Ithaca, and will in part be supervised by instructors employed jointly by the Public Schools and the School of Education, the faculty of the College requested relief from the administration of those courses which hitherto made up this new unit. The School of Education has accepted this request, and these courses will now cease to be a part of the College curriculum.

3. The faculty has approved the organization of a new field of major work in the Fine Arts. The new program of study will be administered by the Dean in conjunction with a representative committee which at present includes Professors Bosworth, of the College of Architecture, Church, Drummond, Prescott, and Weaver. The purpose of the new program is to enable interested students to study the content, history, and principles of the literary, visual, and musical arts. In addition to certain prescribed and elective courses in each of these three fields, provision is made for advanced work in one of them, and for correlated work in Aesthetics.

It will now be possible for undergraduates to pursue courses in the Fine Arts with a variety of emphases. The College of Architecture offers work in the representative arts and design leading to the special degree, Bachelor of Fine Arts. In this College we have provision for major work in Music, in Literature, in Dramatics, and also in Philosophy with emphasis on Aesthetics. The new major program combines elements of all of these, so that adequate background and training is now available for study of the Fine Arts, both as a general cultural subject, and as a special field of interest.

4. The new numerical grading system has introduced some difficulty of administration, especially on account of the wide range of permissible grades for failure: 0 to 59. While the College recognizes no conditional grades that can be made up by examination, it does permit the interpretation of certain grades below 60 as meeting prerequisites for advanced courses, and particularly as entitling a student to continue in a year-course for which such grades were given tentatively at the end of the first term. Since the grade "E", formerly given to meet this need, may now be any grade between 40 and 59, the faculty has ruled that such a mark must be at least 50 if the student is permitted to proceed in the subject.

5. The College is frequently called upon to furnish a Qualifying Certificate indicating completion of the first two years of work leading to the A.B. degree. Our new curriculum makes no division between under- and upperclassmen. Accordingly, the faculty has defined the first two years as the completion of at least sixty hours of credit, including all five prescribed groups of studies.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

The Committee on Educational Policy has given consideration to several matters which I report as follows:

1. The offerings of the College in Biology have been rearranged under a plan which recognizes the fact that these courses have various departmental organizations, and are under the budgetary supervision of four different colleges. Our Announcement now groups these courses under the following nine heads: General Biology, Zoology, Anatomy, Histology, Physiology, Biochemistry, Entomology, Botany, and Bacteriology. The last named subject is taught in the College of Agriculture and in the Veterinary College. Though frequently elected, none of the courses is specifically offered by the College of Arts and Sciences. The Department of Botany now makes provision for major work which shall include advanced work in Bacteriology.

2. By an interpretation of the requirements in five prescribed groups of study, college credit obtained by examination at entrance in any of these year-subjects may now be regarded as satisfying the requirement of the group in which such credit is earned.

3. The service courses of the College which are largely elected by, and sometimes required of, students in the other Colleges of the University, have not always been adjusted to the needs of students in the professional courses. The English Department, recognizing this fact some years ago, set up a separate course for students of other colleges. The Department of Physics has now done the same. Hereafter, Course 3-4 will not be open to students of this College; for them a new course, 7-8, has been planned. In Chemistry the content of the introductory course has been changed to meet the needs of students who have a general, rather than a special, interest in the subject. New beginners' courses are now offered for students of Engineering, and for students who wish to specialize in Chemistry. In Government a new course is offered especially for students in the Colleges of Agriculture and Home Economics.

As our facilities are improved, still further efforts should be made to adjust the students of other colleges to the subjects of this College which are basic to their professional and vocational training.

DEPARTMENTAL ELECTIONS

The following table presents a comparison of the student-hours of credit as reported by the Registrar for the various departments of instruction during the past three years.

COMPARISON OF STUDENT-HOURS (BOTH TERMS) BY NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE

Department	1931-32		1932-33		1933-34	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bibliology.....	22	.02	14	.01	22	.03
Chemistry.....	12627	16.1	12334	16.5	11632	16.0
Classics.....	1328	1.69	1441	1.9	1113	1.5
Comparative Study of Literature.....	216	.27	267	.35	183	.2
Economics.....	8783	11.2	7976	10.6	8127	11.2
Education.....	1691	2.1	1918	2.5	1739	2.4
English.....	9801	12.5	10095	13.5	10219	14.1
Geology.....	3080	3.9	2860	3.8	2421	3.3
German.....	3193	4.0	3349	4.4	3410	4.7
Government.....	3206	4.0	2474	3.3	2256	3.1
History.....	4337	5.5	5039	6.7	5130	7.0
Informal Study.....	286	.36	50	.06	26	.03
Mathematics.....	7323	9.3	5747	7.6	4892	6.7
Music.....	457	.58	743	.9	879	1.2
Philosophy.....	1801	2.29	1971	2.6	1771	2.4
Physics.....	8043	10.2	6867	9.1	6385	8.8
Psychology.....	3301	4.2	2851	3.8	2931	4.0
Public Speaking.....	1672	2.1	1930	2.5	2220	3.0
Romance Languages.....	4991	6.3	4434	5.9	4650	6.4
Scandinavian.....	5	.006	81	.1	36	.04
Zoology.....	2157	2.7	2215	2.9	2277	3.1
Total.....	78320	100.	74656	100.	72319	100.

Our decreased number of students in the past two years is here reflected by a decrease of 4.6 per cent. in the total student-hours of 1932-33, as compared with the total of 1931-32; and by a further decrease of 3.1 per cent. for 1933-34, as compared with 1932-33. Despite this general decrease, it will be noted that the departments of English, German, History, Music, and Public Speaking show steady increases in amount of instruction. The only notable decline appears in the departments of Geology, Mathematics, and Physics. This decline may in part be attributed to a decrease in elections of students from the other colleges.

These figures are only a rough indication of the work done by the departments; for they do not include the record of graduate instruction under personal supervision. However, they do indicate the trends of election, and may be regarded as a fairly accurate survey of the distribution of the teaching-load among the departments of the College.

As regards upper-class group concentration, some nine hundred students had distributed themselves among twenty different departments. Three-quarters of these had elected to work in six fields: about twenty per cent. each in Economics and Animal Biology, fourteen per cent. in English, and about seven per cent. each in Chemistry, Government, and History. One may suppose that vocational interests account for many of the elections of Economics and Chemistry; and that professional interests, such as medicine and law, account for many of those in Biology, Government and, perhaps, History. English appears to be the most attractive of the purely cultural subjects, although it, together with the foreign languages, mathematics, and the sciences, enrolls many who are preparing themselves to be teachers. Altogether it would appear that only one-quarter to one-third of our students lack a more or less definite vocational interest which guides them in the selection of a major field of work.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS

Reports from the individual departments of the College indicate the good spirit which has prevailed in meeting the many difficulties imposed upon them by restricted budgetary support. As one writer expresses it, our departments have

been "living on their fat" for the past two years. This means the consumption of unexpended balances for maintenance, and oftentimes failure to provide much-needed new equipment. Apart from two or three large laboratories, the items budgeted by the College for maintenance have always been small. We are now virtually at the end of our supplies.

Mention should also be made of the low level to which the salaries of many Assistant Professors have fallen. Recognition should promptly be given to persons of this class who have proved themselves capable teachers and productive scholars. Otherwise, discouragement and loss of impetus may be expected. We have under appointment thirty-seven Assistant Professors whose tenure in this rank now averages six years. I believe it would be desirable to return as soon as may be to the three-year term of appointment. But I suggest that the termination of a three-year period should be a matter for more than casual treatment. In some universities the first three-year term is distinctly a trial period, and after two such terms the individual either goes up in rank or goes out. Since we have no intermediate rank between the Assistant and full Professorship, it is doubtful if we could properly enforce this regulation at Cornell. We could, however, give more serious consideration to the fitness of each Assistant Professor at the end of a three-year term, and possibly enforce such a rule at the end of three terms.

As regards instructorships, I repeat my suggestion of last year, that these positions should be held mainly by persons who have already completed their training and received their advanced degrees. The post should then be regarded strictly as a temporary position leading to advancement in rank, here or elsewhere. It seems highly undesirable for persons to linger indefinitely at the rank of instructor. We have now sixty-four instructors in the College with an average tenure of six years. Thirty of these have not yet taken the doctorate, although the average tenure of this group is five and one-half years.

The faculty might properly consider this situation with a view to the adoption of regulations which will insure a more rapidly changing personnel. We already have too large a number of instructors whose future prospects begin to seem discouraging. Much as one dislikes to throw any person out of employment, and especially those whose faithfulness is above criticism, it must be remembered that the life of any college depends upon the vigor of its teaching staff. An instructor who in due season fails to commend himself for promotion, is no longer an asset, and may be a distinct liability to the College.

STANDING COMMITTEES

The members of the standing committees of the College, all of whom have served faithfully, are listed as follows, with dates indicating termination of appointment:

Committee on Educational Policy: W. B. Carver (1936), G. W. Cunningham (1934), R. E. Cushman (1935), J. W. Hebel (1936), P. T. Homan (1935), C. C. Murdock (1934).

Because of his leave of absence, the place of Professor Homan was filled in the first term by L. C. Petry and in the second term by J. P. Bretz. At the death of Professor Hebel, his place was filled by A. M. Drummond. The recently elected members in succession to Professors Cunningham and Murdock are F. G. Marcham and P. M. O'Leary, and to fill the unexpired term of the late Professor Hebel, B. S. Monroe.

Advisory Board for Underclassmen: J. G. Jenkins (1935), B. W. Jones (1934), E. A. Kubler (1934), M. L. Nichols (1936), E. Nungezer (1935), A. P. Pelmont (1936), G. H. Sabine (1936), A. P. Whitaker (1934), J. L. Woodward (1934), Chairman.

Committee on Academic Records: E. A. Burt (1936), O. F. Curtis (1935), A. C. Haigh (1934), J. Hutton (1935), E. A. J. Johnson (1935), F. H. Rhodes (1936), L. P. Smith (1936), C. Stephenson (1934), O. D. Von Engeln (1934), J. L. Woodward, ex officio.

Committee on Student Conduct in Examinations: Carl G. Allen (1934), William Babcock (1935), J. D. Burfoot (1936), W. G. Conable (1936), Marjorie R. Fleiss (1935), A. H. Huntington (1934), Ellen Mangan (1934), Richard Robinson (1935), F. A. Southard (1936), R. H. Wagner (1935), J. L. Woodward (1934).

STUDENTS

The total registration of students in the College for the past year was 1894. This figure is fifty less than the total reported for 1932-33, and 101 less than the average registration of the previous ten years. It should not be inferred, however, that the College is ready to accommodate an increased enrollment. On the contrary, our facilities are sorely taxed by the number we now have. It would be desirable to decrease rather than increase the incoming students, and thus seek an improvement both in the quality of our students and of the instruction we provide for them.

Of the 1894 students registered during the year, 399 have graduated and 180 have left for other reasons including 96 for scholastic deficiencies. The "drop actions" were a somewhat larger percentage of the total number than in the two preceding years, although approximately the same as three years ago. A study of the cases before the committees which deal with academic deficiencies during recent years indicates that with our present methods of admission about ten per cent. of our students are "doubtful cases" and of these about half prove themselves to be unsuited for college work. The fact, however, that with an entering class of 500 we can keep the ranks filled to the extent of being able to graduate 400 or more each year, shows that general academic conditions are sound.

As to the numbers whose academic achievements were excellent, I note that 167 completed one, two, or three years of work with an average grade of 85 or better, and that among our Senior class thirty-two have graduated with honors. In other words, more than ten per cent. of our Freshmen, Sophomores, and Juniors, and more than eight per cent. of our Seniors have achieved distinguished records. Thus the percentage of weak students does not overbalance the strong.

As an indication of student morale, it is worthy of remark that the Committee on Student Conduct in Examinations was not called together until the end of the year, when it met twice to dispose of four cases of alleged cheating. I would like to believe that this troublesome problem is fast disappearing, and that the combined efforts of faculty and students are proving effective in stamping out dishonesty in examinations.

R. M. OGDEN,
Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report concerning the Cornell Law School for the academic year 1933-34.

During the past year no changes have been made in the Law School personnel. Professor Laube returned in the autumn from a year's sabbatic leave spent at Ann Arbor where he was engaged in research and writing. Professor Thompson has been on leave during all of the present academic year, working at Cambridge with Professor Williston on a new edition of Professor Williston's monumental work on Contract.

Mr. Edward E. Willever, for twenty-three years Law Librarian, reached the age of 68 in November 1933. Mr. Willever's health has not been good during this year, and it has therefore been arranged that he shall for the next two years serve the University on a half-time basis with half salary. Lewis W. Morse, Assistant

Librarian, has been appointed Associate Law Librarian. Mr. Willever's services during all of his incumbency have been of the highest character, and he has worked most devotedly for the interests of the Law Library. He has shown great skill in managing the Library with a very limited staff and has shown quite amazing results in the up-keep and development of the Library on a relatively small budget.

The move to Myron Taylor Hall naturally necessitated a rearrangement of all of our books and other library material and complete recataloguing of the Library. The arrangement of books has been very satisfactorily done for the purpose of easy use of our source material and the recataloguing is well under way. This work has brought to light a very considerable number of first editions and has emphasized the completeness of our Library in the field of Anglo-American legal literature. One of the very valuable parts of our Library is the Bennett Collection of Session Laws which has been built up through the generosity of Earl J. Bennett '01, who, over a series of years, made annual gifts for the purchase of books in this field, and who recently has given an endowment fund to continue the purchase of early Session Laws. We have here a remarkably complete collection containing many very valuable items to which 247 volumes were added during the current year.

The Myron Taylor Collection of the League of Nations publications we owe to the generosity of Myron C. Taylor '94. This collection is now substantially complete, lacking only a few items which are out of print but which we are gradually acquiring. This collection has been very much used during the year and is supplemented by a very good collection of other books in the field of international law.

An active campaign during the past year has been carried on to complete our legal periodicals, Bar Association Reports and Journals, Reports of Attorneys General, Judicial Council Reports, and Industrial Commission Reports in the various states in which we have been highly successful.

During the year 1729 volumes have been added to the Library, bringing the total number of volumes in the Law Library to 73,670. Of the volumes added to the Library during the year, 166 were received as gifts, among them a number of very rare Ohio items supplied by Mr. Edwin J. Marshall '94. We continue to get the full sets of briefs and records of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the New York Court of Appeals. 421 volumes have been bound and repaired during the year.

The members of the Law Faculty, besides their regular work of teaching and directing the studies of the law student body are all engaged to a greater or less extent in activities of a public character or in writing and research. Professor Stevens continues his valuable work as a member of the Commission on Uniform State Laws and is also bringing to a close his labors on a text in the field of Corporations. Professor Thompson's work with Professor Williston on the new edition of Williston on Contract has already been referred to. Professor Whiteside has begun work on a new edition of a case book in the field of Future Interests. Professor Farnham is writing a text on Real Property; Professor Robinson is working on a text on Admiralty; and Professor Wilson is supplementing his case book in Torts with a text book in the same field. I am continuing my work begun eighteen months ago as Reporter for the Research in International Law in the field of Extradition. This involves drafting a Model Convention on Extradition supported by copious comment and an appendix containing typical Extradition treaties and statutes. For three years I have been a member of the New York State Commission on the Administration of Justice. In April of this year Governor Lehman appointed me one of the members of the newly established Judicial Council of the State of New York. From this I resigned in June to accept appointment by him as the first Chairman of the Permanent Commission on Law Revision in New York State which has just been established.

During the current year the Faculty has continued its study of the Law School curriculum and problems of legal education. One of the interesting developments of the year was the establishment during the second term of a seminar to study the New Deal problems. The work of this seminar was engaged in by five members

of the Faculty and Professor Cushman of the Department of Government, and twenty members of the Third Year class.

A committee of the Law Faculty has been considering with a committee of the College of Engineering the possibility of establishing a combined course in Administrative Engineering and Law covering six years and a Summer Session. As a considerable number of engineers and lawyers is drafted by large industrial and financial businesses into executive positions, it is believed that a real contribution to education may be made by such a combined Engineering-Law course as is being considered.

Two years ago, at the suggestion of the Bar Association of the City of New York, a New York State Conference on Legal Education was organized representing the approved Law Schools in the State, Bar Associations throughout the State, the New York Board of Bar Examiners, and the Character Committees of the four Judicial Departments. This conference was organized under the chairmanship of Cornelius W. Wickersham and is already proving useful for the purpose of discussion of problems of legal education and of fitness for the Bar, and for the framing of recommendations for legislation and for rules governing admission to the Bar and Law School practices. The Cornell Law School has been represented on the Executive Committee and on other important committees of the Conference. At the invitation of the Chairman, I addressed the last meeting of the Conference which was held in Syracuse, on June 23rd on "The Place of the Bar in Legal Education." The work of the New York State Conference on Legal Education has been supplemented by a Conference called in Albany by Commissioner Horner of the Department of Education, at which the Cornell Law School was represented by Professor MacDonald.

The Dean and Secretary, as well as the other members of the Law Faculty, have always been active in the work of placing Law School graduates. However, it seemed desirable this last year that the problem of placement in Greater New York should be undertaken by a special committee. Such a committee was organized during the winter as part of the work of the Cornell Law Association. Honorable George R. VanNamee, Public Service Commissioner and a Trustee of the University, was generous enough to accept the chairmanship and has helped greatly in the development of the committee's work. Mr. Arthur J. Keefe '26 has given a great deal of time as secretary of the committee and has been most efficient in that capacity. All of the members of the committee have shown deep interest and have given largely of their time to assist our graduates seeking work in New York City. The result has been most satisfactory, and now that the committee work is thoroughly organized it should carry on even more helpfully in years to come. Our alumni throughout the country have responded most generously when called upon to help our graduates in locating in various communities and our graduates are being very well placed even during these depression years. Three-quarters of the students who graduated on May 31st of this year have found positions.

The Law Association as an organization and through its individual members has been of the greatest assistance to the Law School during the last decade. Besides the placement work which I have just discussed, it has undertaken to provide a number of scholarships; it has built up an effective revolving loan fund; has lent support to the Cornell Law Quarterly, and has been ready to respond whenever the Law School has needed its assistance. The annual banquets of the Association have been most successful. The banquet for the past year was held at Utica, N. Y. on Saturday evening, April 21st. Nearly a hundred attended the banquet at which Honorable William F. Bleakley, President of the Association, presided and at which addresses were made by Warnick J. Kernan '05 of Utica, President Frederick C. Ferry of Hamilton College, Mr. A. C. E. Gregory of the Third Year Class, Mr. Herman Wolkinson '25, representing the New York Placement Committee, and myself.

It is always true that a very considerable number of good students in the Law School is in real need of financial assistance. This need is of course particularly

pressing at the present time. We therefore find of inestimable assistance to the work of the School the fifteen scholarships provided by the Board of Trustees which are used for First Year students. The committee in charge makes every effort to allocate these scholarships in such a way as to provide for students who could not otherwise attend the Law School, to help students who give real promise, and to widen our sphere of interest in the Universities and Colleges of the country. In this we feel that we are successful. In the last three years the number of First Year scholarship holders who have returned to the Law School the following year is as follows; for 1931-32, 5 out of 8; 1932-33, 11 out of 13; and of the 1933-34 we expect the return of 13 or 14 out of 15.

The endowed scholarships created by Colonel Sackett, Mr. VanNostrand and Mr. Mynderse VanCleaf, together with the annual scholarships provided through the Law Association, the Cooke Loan Fund, and the Law Association Revolving Fund are used to assist Second and Third Year students to complete their work where financial need is apparent and where the work of the student justifies assistance.

The annual Moot Court work of the First Year Class under Professor Farnham's direction continues to be a very useful part of our curriculum. It was brought to a successful conclusion with the final argument on April 14th before a court composed of Honorable Augustus N. Hand of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Honorable William Clark, United States District Judge, and Honorable Riley M. Heath of the New York Supreme Court.

Edwin J. Marshall '94 of the Toledo, Ohio Bar, delivered the annual lecture on the Frank Irvine Foundation. Other lecturers during the year in the Law School were Walter Fairchild, Esq. of the New York City Bar, Herbert M. Olney '18 of the New York City Bar, and Smith Simpson '31 associated with the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

At the annual banquet of the Law Quarterly editors on April 28th, the speakers were Honorable Frederick E. Crane, Associate Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Jerome Frank, Chief Counsel of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and Professor Henry W. Edgerton of the Law Faculty.

The exercises of graduation of the Cornell Law School were held on the morning of Thursday, May 31st, at 11 o'clock in the Moot Court Room of Myron Taylor Hall. President Farrand awarded the degrees; the principal address was delivered by Honorable Randall J. LeBoeuf '92, of Albany, N. Y.; short addresses were also delivered by President Farrand and Dean Burdick.

In September 1933 the Boardman Scholarship for the best work during the preceding four terms was awarded to Mr. Herbert A. Heerwagen. For the academic year 1933-34 the first and second Fraser Scholarships were awarded by vote of the Third Year Class to Mr. Charles K. Rice and Mr. Harry R. Bigelow respectively.

The W. D. P. Carey Exhibition for the best work done in the comprehensive examination at the end of the Third Year was won by Mr. Charles Keating Rice.

The following were elected to the Order of the Coif, the honorary legal fraternity:

Herbert A. Heerwagen
Margaret V. Lybolt

Charles K. Rice
Laura M. Taylor.

Since my last report four men have been recommended and have been awarded the J. S. D. degree:

José Lopez Baralt, A.B. and LL.B. University of Porto Rico; M.A. Clark University; instructor in history and political science department of the University of Porto Rico. His thesis was on American Territorial Policies with Special Reference to Puerto Rico.

Joseph Roosevelt Houchins, A.B., A.M. and LL.B., Cornell University; teacher in economics and government at Wiley College, Marshall, Texas. His thesis was on The Protection of Racial Minorities and Certain Excluding Practices of Organized Labor.

Jack Neal Lott, Jr., B.S. and LL.B. University of Virginia; assistant professor of Law, Furman University. His thesis was A Comparative Study in Remedies, Contract and Quasi-Contract.

Harold Gill Reuschlein, A. B. University of Iowa; LL.B. Yale University; instructor in History, New York University. His thesis was A Study of the Influence of Roscoe Pound.

The total registration throughout the past three years in the regular sessions of the Law School has been as follows:

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Third Year.....	49	32	43
Second Year.....	33	48	48
First Year.....	74	69	94
Special.....	1	1	0
Total.....	157	150	185

Of the total of First Year Students those also registered as Seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences numbered 36 in 1931-32, 34 in 1932-33, and 42 in 1933-34. Of the students registered in the Law School 34% lived outside of New York in 1931-32, 32% in 1932-33, and 38% in 1933-34. 37 Colleges and Universities were represented in the student body this past year, and the students in the Law School came from 14 states. Between July 1, 1933 and July 1, 1934, 43 students were recommended for the degree of LL.B., five with honors, and have had that degree conferred upon them by the Trustees. Between the same dates 14 law students were dropped from the Law School.

CHARLES K. BURDICK,
Dean of the Law School.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report on the Medical College for the academic year 1933-34.

During the past year the Medical Faculty lost three of its members by death. Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, Professor of Clinical Surgery, Emeritus, was one of the members of the original faculty. Dr. Nellis B. Foster, Professor of Clinical Medicine, and Dr. Burton J. Lee, Professor of Clinical Surgery, died while they were still actively engaged in teaching and both had contributed much to medical education.

Shortly after the close of the last academic year, the Medical College lost one of its most faithful employees in the death of Miss Jessie Andresen, Secretary of Administration. Miss Andresen had served in a secretarial capacity since the founding of the College, having been secretary to Deans Polk and Niles. During recent years, among other duties, she was in charge of the affairs of the Alumni Association and was beloved by all the graduates from those of the first class, as well as by the faculty and teaching staff.

Dr. Frank E. Adair and Dr. Lloyd F. Craver, Attending Surgeon and Attending Physician to the Memorial Hospital, have been appointed Assistant Professors of Clinical Surgery and Clinical Medicine respectively, and will direct clinical teaching in cancer next year at the Memorial Hospital.

Dr. Morton C. Kahn has been promoted from Assistant Professor to Associate Professor of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, while Dr. Louis Hausman and Dr. Milton L. Berliner become new members of the faculty by virtue of their

promotions from Instructors to Assistant Professors of Clinical Neurology and Clinical Surgery in Ophthalmology respectively.

Dr. George Gray Ward, who has taught every class that has graduated from the Medical College and who was for several years Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, has been appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Emeritus.

During the year, Dr. C. V. Kilbane resigned as Assistant Professor of Radiology.

Owing to necessity, the United States Army will discontinue its Reserve Officers Training Corps in Medical Colleges at the end of the present academic year. Dr. Thomas G. Tousey's assignment to the College, where he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics, will therefore terminate.

The resignation of Dr. Oscar M. Schloss, Professor of Pediatrics, to become effective at the end of the academic year, was presented and accepted with much regret. Dr. Schloss resigned as head of the Department of Pediatrics, which he has held since 1918, with the exception of the years 1920 to 1923, in order to take up again his private practice of pediatrics. He has been appointed Professor of Clinical Pediatrics and will devote part of his time to the Medical College. Dr. Samuel Z. Levine, Associate Professor, has been appointed Acting Professor of Pediatrics for the coming year and the work of the department will be carried on much as it has been conducted by Dr. Schloss. Dr. Parker Dooley has been added to the full-time staff as Instructor in Pediatrics.

The college year was inaugurated on September 25, 1933, by a notable address by Dr. Ladd on "The Medical Student and Man."

There were 246 regular students enrolled at the opening of the College, 27 of whom were women. The scholastic work of the student body, as a whole, has been very satisfactory, and there can be no doubt that the Medical College is admitting students of excellent quality, both intellectually and culturally, and that the student body is among the best to be found in any American Medical School.

Resources from which scholarships and student loans can be secured represent one of the definite needs of the college. The long course now required for the training of the doctor places a severe financial burden on many of our students and their families, which is a hindrance to the best efforts of some, while it actually prevents others from entering upon or finishing medical studies. At present there is only approximately \$1500 a year available for loans from the income of the 1923 Loan Fund, from funds raised by alumni and students and from repaid loans.

Funds for scholarships amount annually to less than three full tuitions.

Dr. Ladd, Associate Dean, has continued to carry a large part of the direct relations with students and has directed the Student Health Service. In both these fields his work has been excellent.

During the year, the entire set of Minutes of the Faculty meetings and of the Council meetings has been reviewed and indexed by Miss Barry, under Dr. Ladd's direction. This work makes it possible to codify all the actions of the Faculty and Council. This is much needed in order to set up proper rules and regulations for the Medical College, based on the past action of the Faculty, Council and various Committees, and as modified by the present organization of the College.

Dr. Ladd has also been much interested in collecting data which will allow officers of the College to give intelligent guidance to students seeking hospital internships, which form today an important and influential part of their medical training.

Several changes of a minor nature have been introduced into the plan of instruction during the year and the curriculum continues to be a matter for further study and experimentation. The most important change was in the teaching of Public Health. The basic course, which has been given to the fourth year class, was found to interfere with the clinical work of the students, and it was decided that it could be given to better advantage in the second half of the second year when the course would serve as preparation for clinical studies and when the students could be expected to give more concentrated attention to this important field of medical training. It is planned, however, to conduct a series of clinical lectures and demonstrations on the application of Public Health to the problems

of medical practice during the fourth year in order to identify closely preventive medicine with medical practice in the minds and experience of the students at the end of their medical course.

During the year, a series of eight lectures was given to the entire student body and teaching staff by lecturers invited from outside the ranks of the faculty. They were Professor Arturo Castiglioni of Padua, Italy; Dr. William H. Ross, representing the New York State Medical Society; Drs. James B. Murphy and Wade H. Brown, of The Rockefeller Institute; Drs. Alphonse R. Dochez and George Draper, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University; Dr. Alan Gregg, of The Rockefeller Foundation; and Dr. Alice Hamilton, of the Harvard School of Public Health, who gave the Gilman Thompson Lecture on Industrial Medicine.

At Commencement, an address of much interest and value was given by Dr. Thomas Parran, Jr., Commissioner of Health of the State of New York, when the degree of M.D. was conferred upon fifty-four candidates.

The reports from the head of each major department of the College give detailed accounts of the conduct of the teaching and especially of the research that is being carried on in each department. These reports are on file in the office of the Director, and they indicate a steady and encouraging development of the scientific activities of the College.

The support of research that has been given to the Medical College from sources outside of the budget is also cause for confidence and an encouragement to the investigative accomplishments of the staff. During the past year, research has been carried on under sixteen grants made to the Medical College by various foundations and individuals, including grants from The Rockefeller Foundation, the National Research Council, The National Tuberculosis Association and the Josiah Macy, Jr., Foundation.

The Commonwealth Fund has made grants to the New York Hospital under which an extensive study of rheumatic heart disease in children is being conducted and a study of psychiatric problems of childhood are being carried on.

From another source, a group of workers, studying endocrine gland problems, is being supported. The Russell Sage Institute of Pathology has continued its support of the metabolic work conducted under the direction of Dr. DuBois.

The library now contains approximately 22,000 volumes, and its use has increased greatly during the year. Instruction in its use has been introduced by Mrs. Nichols, the librarian, to students of the first year class. Its facilities and its administration have proved very satisfactory.

The administrative problems of the Medical College have been rendered difficult and complicated by the confusing financial situation, affecting especially the New York Hospital. During the coming year, however, these problems should be at least temporarily relieved by the generous grant of the General Education Board of \$100,000 which will enable the College to relieve the Hospital to that extent on account of its support of the Clinical Departments.

The expenditures of the Medical College have been kept within the income from endowments and fees without reductions of salaries. This has been done by a curtailment of the projected scope of the Departments generally and by effecting administrative economies. Further reduction of income, however, will present some serious problems in the conduct of the Medical College.

G. CANBY ROBINSON,
New York Hospital—Cornell Medical
College Association.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ITHACA
DIVISION OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the report of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College for the academic year 1933-34.

There have been no major changes in the faculty this year. Three of the professors have been absent on leave as noted elsewhere but adequate arrangements have been made to carry their teaching load. The number of students registered this year in the Medical College at Ithaca was 26, of these 20 were from Cornell and 6 from other institutions. Of the students admitted from Cornell, 11 had completed 3 years of the course in the College of Arts and Sciences and 9 were graduates. The problem of admission is still difficult and is receiving careful study from the committees on admissions, both in New York and Ithaca. This is also true in the other American medical colleges. The number of students applying for admission is many times more than can be accepted and is greater for Cornell than for the country at large. The statistics of the Association of American Medical Colleges for the United States and Canada for last year showed that there were over 12,000 applicants and of these only about 3 out of every 5 were accepted. In the College of Arts and Sciences the Committee on Pre-Medical students has been unable to get a complete list of the students preparing for medicine but the indications are that there must be over 200 since the number who took the Aptitude Test given in December by the Association of American Medical Colleges was over 100 juniors and seniors. All the pre-medical students did not take this test.

The reports from the various departments are on file in this office and show the detailed activities of the past year. Only a few salient facts from these can be recorded here. From these reports it is quite clear that in each department there are more registrations of non-medical than medical students and that the amount of instruction given to them also predominates. Nevertheless, teaching in medical courses is stressed and this other work has not been permitted to interfere with the adequate instruction of medical students. The number of graduate students seeking instruction in the various departments of the medical college at Ithaca has for some years been gradually increasing. This year there were 70 such students working in the Medical College for the A.M. and Ph.D. degrees. Since some of these were taking work in two or more departments I have given the registrations elsewhere under each department. The importance of the presence of such a large number of these students working in the laboratories alongside of the medical students can not be over-estimated, nevertheless, they form a real problem since their direction consumes much time on the part of the major professors, and undoubtedly cuts down their own productivity. Notwithstanding this, I am happy to report that practically every member of the instructing staff has been actively engaged in research. Space will not permit a listing of the publications here, but they are contained in the Librarian's Report, but this alone does not give a full picture of the work under way.

In the Department of Anatomy the work has progressed normally and satisfactorily in spite of the fact that three of the instructors left to accept teaching positions in other institutions. Dr. A. F. Reed went to Tulane University Medical School; Dr. W. H. Waller to the George Washington University Medical School and Dr. F. A. Mettler to the St. Louis Medical School. The breaking in of new assistants has naturally placed an extra burden on the senior members of the staff. There were 279 course registrations in Anatomy this year in addition to 17 students working for advanced degrees, 4 majors and 13 minors.

In the Department of Histology and Embryology the instruction has been normal in all courses. Professor Kingsbury and Dr. Snook, the senior instructor,

had charge of the course for medical students. Dr. Kingsbury commends the instructors and assistants for faithful and able help. Heavy responsibility and extra work has again fallen on his shoulders because of the absence on leave for a second year of Assistant Professor Adelmann. For the past two years Dr. Adelmann has been in Ophthalmology Research at Columbia University School of Medicine, Institute of Ophthalmology, where he has continued the program of research begun at Cornell. He returns to us next year to resume his duties in the department here. The Department will miss the scholarly presence and mature instruction of Dr. Theodore Snook, the senior instructor, who is leaving this year to accept a similar appointment in the Syracuse University, School of Medicine.

There were 373 course registrations in Histology and Embryology and 18 graduate students, 8 taking majors and 10 minors.

Professor Liddell and Assistant Professor Dye have each had a sabbatic leave for one term this year, but since Dr. Dye was away for the first term and Dr. Liddell for the second, the course work in Physiology has gone on with very few changes and with the employment of only a few special assistants. This is a rather remarkable showing in view of the small size of the Department. The scope of the course on radiation given by Dr. Maughan in the College of Arts and Sciences was broadened to include a consideration of vitamins and the endocrine glands, thus meeting more nearly the needs and resulting in an increased registration. There was a total of 493 course registrations in Physiology this year, the majority of which, as usual, were in the course in Human Physiology in the College of Arts and Sciences. In addition there were 25 graduate students registered in Physiology with one major and 24 minors.

During his sabbatic leave, in the first term, Assistant Professor Dye visited several of the larger laboratories of Physiology in England and Continental Europe and later did research work with Professor Walter B. Cannon in the Department of Physiology at the Harvard Medical School as a fellow in Physiology.

During the second term Professor Liddell was studying in the laboratory of I. P. Pavlov and P. S. Kupalov in Leningrad and thus obtained some valuable first hand information regarding the work being done there on conditioned reflexes. He later visited some of the larger Physiology Laboratories in Europe.

During the second term there was inaugurated a special seminary in physiology with the cooperation of the Departments of Biochemistry, Animal Nutrition and Veterinary Physiology. This was largely attended by the members of the departments concerned as well as the medical students and was very successful.

In the Division of Biochemistry, Department of Physiology, the year has been normal and satisfactory. The work for medical students is very comprehensive and is also taken by a large number of graduate students and while there is an advantage in this association of the medical students with the graduates, the laboratory this year has been taxed beyond its limit. If this considerable demand for biochemistry by the various departments of the Graduate School continues, it will eventually become necessary to make some other arrangement for these students. For a time at least this can be cared for by increasing the staff so that the laboratory instruction can be given in sections.

The responsible librarian of the Van Cleef Memorial Library is Professor Emeritus S. H. Gage. He reports that the library this year has been especially appreciated for the great assistance that it has rendered to those carrying on research and teaching in Stimson Hall and also in a lesser degree to those in other departments of the University. Books and periodicals have been borrowed for home or laboratory use by university officials to the number of 1,097 and students have drawn books for use in the building to the extent of 198 volumes. Fifty-six volumes of periodicals and 83 books have been added to the library this year by purchases and by gifts, making the total number of volumes in the library 4,764. There was spent this year for books, \$479.85 and for periodicals and their binding, \$662.23. Of this latter item more than half was for German periodicals which are priced inordinately high. Unless these prices are adjusted, it is the opinion of the librarian that our periodical list should be revised.

Again I must record the great value and importance of the two research funds that are especially available for the workers in Stimson Hall. In these years of decreased appropriations the research work would have been greatly hampered were it not for the grants from the Sarah Manning Sage Research Fund and the Solon P. Sackett Memorial Fund.

In a Medical College such as ours it is not alone sufficient that the instruction to medical students should be of the first order to equip the student thoroughly for the practice of medicine, but it is also important that he should be imbued from the very beginning of his course with the research spirit. Moreover, the college has an important function in the training of investigators and teachers to advance the bounds of knowledge and to train the future generations. Examined from all these angles I feel that the Cornell University Medical College at Ithaca is not found wanting.

I wish to record here my appreciation of the hearty cooperation of all members of the instructing staff. This spirit has pervaded all departments and the various individual members of the staff have cheerfully and willingly assumed extra burdens and been mutually helpful.

The major needs of the Ithaca Division of the Medical College are: (1) increased salaries for the major professors to bring their compensation more nearly in line with that received by men of equal eminence here and elsewhere; (2) increase in the number of, and compensation for, the junior members of the staff commensurate with the work required; (3) increase in the staff of technical assistants to relieve and assist the more essential teachers and investigators; (4) increased appropriations for running expenses.

ABRAM T. KERR, Secretary,
Ithaca Division, Cornell University Medical College.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE VETERINARY COLLEGE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present a report of the New York State Veterinary College for the fiscal year 1933-34.

FACULTY

At the end of this year, Dr. Grant S. Hopkins, Professor of Anatomy and Head of the Department of Anatomy, will retire from active service under the age rule of the University. A member of the original faculty of the College, he has rendered long and faithful service. His colleagues and friends regret that he must retire from the work that he has done so long and so well but rejoice in his good health and in the fact that he intends to continue his studies in the College. His retirement marks the passing from active service of the last of the original faculty of the College. The group of outstanding men who made the College what it is today thus is passing on to other hands the full responsibility of maintaining the structure on the strong foundation that they have built. We can only hope that time will show that we who have succeeded them were capable of carrying on where they have left off.

Dr. Earl Sunderville, who has been assistant professor in the department for many years, has been promoted to fill the vacancy created by Dr. Hopkins' retirement.

STUDENTS

One hundred seventy-four students were registered in the College during the year. Since forty-four will be graduated at the end of the year and since the entering class next year will be limited to about thirty students, there will be a decrease in enrollment next year.

The two lower classes were admitted since one year of collegiate work has been required for admission; the upper two classes under the old requirement of High School graduation only. It is interesting to note that in the lower classes forty per cent. of the students have had more preparatory work than we now require. In the upper classes about twenty-five per cent. had more preparatory work than was required for admission at the time they entered, and about ten per cent. more than is now required. Fourteen of the students now enrolled possess the Bachelor of Science, or equivalent, degrees.

In a crowded professional curriculum there is little time for students to acquire a cultural background such as is now expected of a professional man. Such background studies must be completed before the professional training begins. We are pleased that so many of our students have such excellent foundations for their professional studies.

THE CURRICULUM

The curriculum presents many problems. Too many subjects are taught and too many hours of class-room study are required of our students. At the present time 154 hours are required for the completion of the course. Since many of these are laboratory work, the student's day is almost completely filled, and too little time is left him to study. There seems to be no remedy for this situation except to lengthen the course and this undoubtedly will have to come before long. The work of the veterinarian is becoming more and more diversified. The graduate of today is expected to have a knowledge not only of the ailments of all of the common domestic animals, but also of the diseases of animals that may be transmitted to man, of milk sanitation, of the principles of meat and food inspection, of animal nutrition, and of up-to-date methods of animal husbandry. Practically all subjects that are taught in modern medical schools must be taught in veterinary schools and since many species of animals must be considered instead of one, the difficulties of presentation are considerably greater.

EMPLOYMENT OF GRADUATES

Up to the present time, graduates of the College have not had great difficulty in finding employment. Even during the last two years when many college graduates have found it impossible to find work, all of our graduates, so far as we know, have been able to earn a livelihood by the practice of their profession. The majority of the present senior class have definite arrangements for employment after their graduation.

LIMITATION OF ENROLLMENT

In the early part of the year the Trustees of the University approved the recommendation of the faculty of the College that in future the enrollment of students should be limited to such a number as could be properly and effectively taught with the facilities and men now available. The faculty then voted to admit to the Freshman class next fall approximately thirty students, and set up a committee to select those to be admitted from amongst those who should apply for admission. At this time, two months before the time limit for the filing of applications, this committee has before it twice as many applications as can be accepted. It is our expectation, therefore, that we will obtain a better group of students in this way than we have ever had before and that we will be able to give to this small number of more receptive students a better training than has ever before been possible.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE FOR VETERINARIANS

The Twenty-sixth Annual Conference for Veterinarians was held at the usual time in January. More than two hundred fifty registered, the largest number in the history of the Conference. The program, presented by the faculty with the assistance of several outside lecturers, was appreciatively received. It is our conviction that this annual meeting has a very important influence in improving the veterinary service in the state. About one-third of the registered practitioners of

the state attend regularly from year to year and carry back home with them as many of the newer developments in their field of work as we are able to convey to them in two crowded days of meetings and demonstrations.

A feature of the this year's Conference was the complimentary dinner given for Dr. Hopkins by the alumni.

IMPROVEMENTS IN BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

During the winter months we were able at very little cost to have the boilers and other equipment of the old and unused heating plant removed from the basement of James Law Hall, and the old chimney razed. The basement, now cleared out, will be used as laboratories for the Department of Physiology, as soon as funds can be obtained for putting it into condition for such use.

The grounds have been improved by cleaning up runs formerly used for animals and planting them to grass, by filling in low places and by the planting of many shrubs. This work has been done without great expense but nevertheless the cost has greatly exceeded the appropriations for the maintenance of the grounds, which is entirely inadequate.

RESEARCH

Space will not permit even mentioning all of the numerous research projects that are under way. Some of the more important of the active projects are related to the following: Bang's disease, bovine mastitis, bovine paratuberculosis, poultry diseases, internal parasites, physiologic and metabolic disorders of herbivorous animals, and tuberculosis. The results of some of these studies have already been published. A more complete discussion of them will appear in the annual report of the College which will be published by the State as a legislative document and will be available upon request.

EXTENSION WORK

Although the College has no regular extension staff and no special funds for extension work, it has, nevertheless, engaged in a considerable amount of such work. About eighty meetings were held in various parts of the State by our regular staff members during the year. All of these meetings were held at the request of organizations or groups of interested persons, and in most instances the demand was met only at very considerable inconvenience to the staff member concerned, since such work represents extra service on the part of persons already heavily burdened by their regular duties. These meetings dealt principally with Bang's disease, bovine mastitis, and poultry diseases. Some of these meetings were for veterinarians, others were for farmers, and some were for both farmers and their veterinarians. A particularly valuable work, and one much appreciated by dairymen, has been done during the last year by Dr. Udall and his assistants in holding a series of practical demonstrations on the subject of bovine mastitis and its control. He has coöperated as fully as his limited funds and personnel would permit with the New York State Farm Bureau Federation, the Extension Department of the College of Agriculture, the New York State and the New York City Health Departments, and with some of the large milk companies in educating dairy inspectors and dairymen about this disease.

NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE

The Veterinary College has always been operated very economically. Some of the departments are poorly equipped and all are handicapped by maintenance appropriations that are too small. The personnel is now fairly adequate. Several internes are needed in the clinics and at least two additional janitors are needed to keep the buildings in a clean and sanitary condition. The greatest need, however, is that which has been emphasized annually for the last fifteen years, namely, a new building to house the work in pathology and bacteriology.

W. A. HAGAN,
Dean of the Veterinary College.

APPENDIX VIII

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE
OF AGRICULTURE AND OF THE CORNELL
UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURAL EXPERI-
MENT STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit a report of the New York State College of Agriculture and of the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year 1933-34.

RESEARCH

A broad research program is being carried on with some work being done on the problems associated with every kind of crop and livestock produced in New York State. Agricultural practice is changing so fast and areas of production are shifting so rapidly that each year many new problems come to the research staff which cannot be undertaken because of lack of time and man power. One of the great needs of the college is for a fluid sum of considerable amount that can be reallocated at the beginning of each fiscal year for the problems which are of most pressing importance at that time. A great deal of adjustment is made now but it is often impossible and unsound economically to terminate a research project in which already several years of effort have been invested. In many cases, it is sounder to wait a few years for the completion of the first project before undertaking a new one.

The close relationship between practical farmers and the college results in a friendly, wise, and insistent pressure for the starting of new research work. This pressure keeps the research staff up-to-date and results in great service to the State.

Some of the newer research projects which have matured important results during the year or have come to be of very great importance to agriculture are the following:

The survey of agricultural resources of the State which was started in a small way in 1930 has now proceeded to such an extent, and enough material has been published, so that its results are being used widely and effectively by many public and private agencies. Land classification together with the soil and climatological studies have formed the basis for many of the land purchases made by the State. The classification of fruit soils has been written up and published in several bulletins which cover the first areas studied. These are in great demand and apparently are being fully used. They will undoubtedly result in so much increased accuracy in the location of new orchards that the gains from this one part of the project will more than pay for the entire survey of agricultural resources. The work in the adaptation of vegetable crops to particular soils is being just as actively used.

One of the features of the survey which is attracting particular attention from the public is the group of pasture studies. New York State farmers have done practically nothing in the way of pasture improvement up to the present time. Many of them through the past generation have repeatedly urged that the college do more research work in this field. A relatively small amount of research work is being done by other states with the same soil and climatic conditions. With the beginning of these studies it has been possible to develop new pasture mixtures and new strains of pasture grasses, to analyze the pasture fertility problems, and to give almost immediate help to farmers in their desire for pasture improvement. This project is a fine example of a combination of research and extension activities which results in spreading the newly developed knowledge almost immediately to the livestock men of the State. Although the survey of agricultural resources of

the State was planned as a ten-year project, such decreases have been made in appropriations as to slow up the progress of this work considerably. It is difficult now to estimate just how long the work will take, but undoubtedly it will require a period of from 12 to 15 years.

The problem of spray residues on well-sprayed fruits has come to be of great importance to New York fruit growers within the past two years because of new Federal requirements in regard to the tolerance of lead and arsenate. The Department of Pomology was able to secure an experienced man from the Pacific Coast for a short time through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture; and the college has also developed a new fruit washer which apparently is quite satisfactory. This has been demonstrated in many parts of the State and farmers have now built a considerable number of these washers for their own use. The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva has cooperated closely in this project.

The Legislature of 1934 appropriated funds to start research work in connection with three new plant pests. These are the Dutch elm disease, the yellow dwarf disease of potatoes, and the so-called alfalfa snout beetle now affecting the alfalfa fields of Oswego County. The appropriations were immediately available and work was started before the end of the fiscal year.

It is felt that considerable progress is being made in meeting the problems of potato spraying and of tuber defects in potatoes. Many of the best potato growers of the State have cooperated closely with the college in working out these problems and today we feel that the research program on potatoes is well established, effective, and rendering a valuable service to this major industry.

There are literally hundreds of other research projects that might well be mentioned if space permitted. Among some of the more important pieces of work are the projects in connection with the development of a new variety of soy beans that will mature seed in New York State; the development of new double-crossed varieties of silage corn which will very materially increase the yield of silage per acre; the development of new varieties of cabbage for this the most important cabbage-producing state in the Union; entirely new methods of controlling many of the troubles of celery growers, onion growers, and other vegetable-crop producers; a continuation of farm cost accounts which are giving us a real measure of the increased efficiency of farmers during the past twenty years; new methods of germinating basswood trees which offers a possibility of developing mass production of seedlings of this important forest tree; a well-rounded research program in plant pathology that covers nearly all of the injurious diseases of plants; important new science in the field of apple-tree pollination and in measuring the rate of photosynthesis in apple-tree leaves; a group of research projects in poultry feeding which have attracted great interest and financial support from poultrymen and feed manufacturers; studies of part-time farming by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management and of Rural Social Organization which are very helpful in the new work that is being done by the government in the rehabilitation of rural people and the development of subsistence homesteads.

These are only a few of the important projects that are listed more completely in the report of the Dean of the College and Director of Experiment Stations.

EXTENSION TEACHING

Conditions on New York State farms are better than they were a year ago. The mortgage and credit situation has been substantially eased and prices have improved. Rapid recovery in prices began in April 1933 and continued until July. Following some recession, further gradual improvement started last fall and carried through the winter. In February 1933 the index number of farm prices in New York was 56, in July 99, in December 81, and in June 1934 had risen again to 107. As these data indicate, general economic conditions have substantially improved.

The total budget for extension work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1933, was \$1,325,028.82, of which \$300,652.86 was Federal funds, \$434,167.10 was State

funds, \$588,813.86 was from county sources, and \$1,395 was from other sources. This total was a decrease of \$261,318.70 from the preceding fiscal year, due largely to decrease in State funds by forced cuts in salaries and required savings in maintenance funds, a decrease in county appropriations for county extension work, and a decrease in revenue from farm and home bureau memberships.

As a result of excellent extension teaching during the past decade many New York farmers were fairly well prepared for the price decline. Some have survived the depression surprisingly well. In the main, however, the decline was so rapid that farmers could not keep pace with it. However, recent cost-account data show that increased labor efficiency is one of the adjustments that have been general. The primary aim of extension teaching in agriculture will probably continue for several years to be that of helping farmers make the business adjustments required for success or survival on a new and changing price level.

The inevitable falling-off in farm bureau membership and reduction in amounts appropriated by county boards of supervisors which occurred in 1933 has been checked. Current available figures indicate that farm bureau membership will show a sharp increase for 1934. There have been very few further cuts in local appropriations for county agent work and a number of restorations have been made.

It is now evident that heavy losses to farmers have resulted from the unprecedented low temperatures which prevailed in most areas of the State during the past winter. Many orchards in western New York and in the Champlain Valley were damaged to such an extent that not only will the 1934 crop be greatly reduced but severe capital losses will result from the killing of trees. Extension teaching programs are being modified to meet these conditions.

It is estimated that half of the honeybees in the State were killed. This fact also may have an important bearing on the set of fruit where orchard conditions require bees for cross-pollination. The one bright spot in this situation lies in the fact that bees winter-packed according to college recommendations survived with extremely small losses.

Winter-killing of alfalfa, clover, and other meadow and pasture plants, followed by lack of spring rains and still further complicated by a short hay crop last year, has brought about another emergency situation. The extension service has made every effort to alleviate these conditions by recommendations for planting supplementary forage crops.

Normal activities of the extension service have been more or less interrupted by emergency jobs growing out of the AAA program. The entire personnel has had heavy burdens which have been carried uncomplainingly and even enthusiastically in spite of salary cuts and reduced operating budgets. Work has been speeded up and efficiency notably increased. It has been a source of satisfaction to the administration in extension teaching that, in spite of pressure growing out of the emergency, little or no sacrifice has been made of the sound fundamental principles which have long characterized the service in New York.

Serious inroads have been made on the Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management by drafts on the personnel from the administration at Washington. Younger men who were thrown into positions of larger responsibility as a result of these losses in man power carried the work along with a high degree of success.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

Placing the supervision of the agricultural college buildings and grounds under the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds for Cornell University in 1932 has worked out very successfully. Owing to the untiring efforts and great efficiency of the superintendent, the buildings and grounds are in better condition than ever before in spite of decreased appropriations. Everything possible is being done to anticipate large repairs that may come in connection with the older buildings. The next few years will probably show that the appropriation for repairs is inadequate, however. The development of new walks, new seeding, and improvement in grading have been considerable in spite of lessened funds for these

particular purposes. A great deal of work has been done in cleaning up inflammable materials in attics, tightening doors and windows, renovating walls and woodwork, and otherwise putting the buildings in much better condition. The same program must continue for several years before the condition of the buildings is up to the standard which is desired.

APPROPRIATIONS

Federal appropriations have been finally established at the amount at which they stood in previous years. State appropriations have been practically the same as in the previous year with the exception of the increases for the control of Dutch elm disease, yellow dwarf of potatoes, and the alfalfa snout beetle, and a small item of \$3000 for renovating and repairing the upper floors of Roberts Hall.

STUDENT BODY

There has been a slow but continuous increase in the number of four-year students for some years past. The freshmen entering in 1933 exceeded those of the previous year by 26, or a total of 324 as compared with 298 in 1932. There was an increase from 101 to 123 in the number of winter-course students in the two years. The number of graduate students declined, however, from 439 to 368 and summer-school students declined from 782 to 691. The total number of students for the past year was 15 less than for the previous year, or 2,161 as compared with 2,176 in 1932-33. It should be noted that the main student load in the four-year course, however, has steadily increased and is at present at the highest point that it has reached for a number of years. This is resulting in a very serious need for more laboratory assistants and instructors. Many departments have found it necessary to limit registration in some courses.

LIBRARY

Attention should again be called to the serious situation in the library. The State College of Agriculture has an invaluable collection of agricultural books and periodicals. If these were lost, many of them could not be replaced for any amount of money. The collection grows rapidly because of the large amount of free materials that come to the library from all over the world. The books are housed in the one building on the campus which is the least fireproof. There is constant danger of loss. Although it is realized that an appropriation for a library at the present time is probably out of the question, still this needs to be kept constantly before the State and some provision should be made for the protection of these books and collections as early as possible. The growth of the collection itself will necessitate expanding into some near-by rooms in the near future and again increasing the danger of loss.

CARL E. LADD,
Dean, New York State College of Agriculture,
and Director of Experiment Stations.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present herewith a report of the Director of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1934.

THE YEAR

The year has been one of growth and productivity in spite of the economic stress from lessened appropriations for the Station work. The institution has

published the usual number of bulletins and circulars, 48 in all; several new research problems have been undertaken; and the farmers of the State have made greater use of the institution through visits, requests for bulletins, correspondence, and addresses by members of the staff, than in any previous year.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

There has been one resignation and two men have been added to the staff during the past year. These are as follows:

Aubrey W. Crawford, resigned as Assistant in Research (Entomology) to take effect October 1, 1933.

Donald K. Tressler was appointed Chief in Research and Head of the Division of Chemistry, October 1, 1933; and T. Walter Reid was appointed Assistant in Research (Entomology), November 1, 1933.

FINANCES

Because of lessened appropriations, work in all divisions of the institution has been somewhat curtailed. Fortunately, the Station has had workmen from the Civil Works Administration and the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration almost continuously throughout the year, so that in all details of labor there has been no skimping, to the end that the experimental plants and Station grounds are in better condition than ever before. The curtailment of funds has not greatly hampered experimental work that is being continued, but a number of experiments in one division and another have been dropped because of lack of money.

CHANGES IN PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT

No new buildings and no major alterations or reconstructions have been possible during the year. Funds have sufficed, however, to keep all buildings in good repair. The most notable changes in the physical resources of the Station have been made in roads and grounds. Collier Drive, a new macadam road 30 feet wide and about a quarter of a mile long, passing directly through the Station grounds, has been completed and is a noteworthy addition. Many new plantings of trees and shrubs have been made and additions have been made to the ornamental gardens. These improvements to the grounds not only make the place more presentable, but furnish opportunities for planters of trees and shrubs and nurserymen to study varieties and to learn what species and varieties thrive best; they also give an opportunity to learn what the diseases and fungous pests of the plants are and how they can best be controlled.

NEW FIELDS OF WORK

Appropriations made by the State during the 1934 session of the Legislature made available funds for two important fields of investigation, work in which will be begun before the close of the current financial year. The major one of the two appropriations is \$5,000, to be used for equipment, land rent, and personal service in conducting experimental work in promoting the production of hops in New York State. The second appropriation is one of \$3,500 for research in the investigation of the corn-ear worm, a pest that has been doing serious damage to sweet corn in all parts of the State and particularly so on Long Island.

DEATH OF DOCTOR ROSCOE WILFRED THATCHER

We have the sad duty to report the death of Doctor Roscoe Wilfred Thatcher, a former Director of this Station.

Doctor Thatcher was born at Chatham Centre, Ohio, October 5, 1872; he died at Amherst, Massachusetts, December 6, 1933.

Doctor Thatcher's career in agriculture began in 1900, when he went to the Nebraska Experiment Station as an assistant chemist. From 1901 to 1913, he served in various capacities in the Department of Chemistry at the Washington Experiment Station and the Washington State College, and as Director of the

Experiment Station. In 1913 he became Professor of Agricultural Chemistry at the University of Minnesota, and later Dean of the Department of Agriculture and Director of the Experiment Station. On July 1, 1921, Doctor Thatcher became director of this Station, in which capacity he served until October 1, 1927, when he left New York to become President of the Massachusetts State College at Amherst.

For more than thirty years, Doctor Thatcher served agriculture most efficiently. While at this Station, he was insistent that the most useful work an experiment station can do is to conduct rigidly scientific investigations of agricultural problems. His insistence upon this fundamental principle, and his exceptional ability in expounding it to his colleagues, helped to bring the Station to its present high standing among institutions of its kind. Never exacting with those with whom he worked, yet he directed them so kindly, sympathetically, and justly that all who have been associated with him cherish his memory as a friend and an able Director. He has left to this institution a legacy of work well done and a record of high accomplishment both as a scientist and as an administrator.

CARL E. LADD,

Dean, and Director of Experiment
Stations.

U. P. HEDRICK,

Director of the New York State
Agricultural Experiment Station.

APPENDIX X

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the New York State College of Home Economics for the year 1933-34.

Within comparatively recent years extensive developments in the fields of physical and biological science have resulted in profound changes in our environment. Unfortunately, nothing like comparable change and progress have occurred in the field of social science during this same period of time. As a result our relationship to the world around us is out of balance. Our ways of thinking and feeling and acting, in other words our behavior, tend to follow patterns which belong to a simpler social organization than the intricate, highly mechanized one into which we have been abruptly thrust. Modern life is filled with examples of the difficulty and confusion we are experiencing as we attempt to meet social situations which are too complex for our own present knowledge of the social sciences and our immature stage of social development. No task which this changed world has set for the educational institution is as important today as that of helping youth, through knowledge of the social sciences and experiences in their application, to achieve for itself a maturity of behavior which will enable it to meet, understandingly, successfully and therefore satisfyingly, the issues of modern life which confront it.

As a part of this situation, schools and colleges are being forced to accept responsibility for far more than the imparting of knowledge to students and the development in them of intellectual powers. Experiments having broad social implications are increasing rapidly in educational institutions. For several years the College of Home Economics has been attempting to determine the extent of its obligation for the total development of its students and to find ways in which to accomplish results found desirable.

Data are being accumulated which are helpful in determining the stage of mental and emotional maturity of the students at the time of their entrance into

the college. The effects of the educational methods being used by the college with its students and of various factors in the college environment upon students are being studied.

During the past year the work which the college has been doing in an exploratory way has begun to take concrete form and direction. A definite program of student guidance has been organized and it is as specific in its objectives as the basic subject-matter programs now in operation in the college. Its procedures are based on records and reports which have been accumulating now over a five-year period.

During this preliminary period members of the faculty of this college have become increasingly aware of the desirability of assuming larger responsibility for the total development of their students. An integration of effort and interest on their part has occurred which promises fruitful results. Educational situations are being set up without regard to departmental lines which have as their objective the growth of the student as a whole person.

As one example to illustrate progress in this situation, a freshman faculty organized the year before last has met for two or more hours a week throughout the year to discuss findings from the data being accumulated about students and student needs and to consider ways in which academic requirements and the college environment may be utilized with increased effectiveness as tools to promote both the intellectual and the personal growth of the student.

As a result of the experiences of this faculty and the information about student needs gained through its deliberations, toward the end of the year a sophomore faculty was created to follow up the work begun with this year's freshmen and plans were made for the organization next year of junior and senior faculties. It is interesting to note that the data accumulated about students and about changes which take place in them from year to year already indicate very different functions for each of these faculties.

EXTENSION

As far-reaching and fundamental changes are occurring in the field of extension as in the field of resident teaching. A fundamental principle upon which extension work in this state is developed is that it should grow out of the needs, interests, and activities of the people. Further, that a continuing program in extension is made possible only through development of the community's activities in its own behalf. During the past year, a plan has been made to take a further step in developing within the field its own resources. Eight homemakers from eight different counties have been given the opportunity to attend the six-weeks summer school. These women are all fully qualified for college work, have been chosen by the counties for their special abilities, and are acceptable to the college. When they return to the county in which they have permanent residence they will act as local leaders to teach the special subjects in which they have had training. If this summer's experiment is successful, it is hoped to repeat it next summer on a larger scale.

RESEARCH

The policy of the college in developing its research has been to find its own peculiar field for investigation. The problems of the families with whom its staff works, and the needs of homes as recognized both by family members and by staff members, afford a broad field for selection. Effort has been directed toward developing such projects and by such methods as will most effectively increase the information available and help toward the solution of some of the problems with which the State College of Home Economics is specifically charged. Among the outstanding developments in research in this college during the past year is that being done by Dr. Kurt Lewin in the Department of Family Life. The department has submitted the following brief statement of Dr. Lewin's work:

One's behavior is a function of the environment and the person. Environment, both physical and social, is being changed rapidly these days. The effects of these changes on individuals are not predictable because so

little is known of the laws by which changes in the environment influence the individual. Scantiest of all perhaps is our knowledge of the laws of social pressure, that is, the influence one person or group exerts upon another. Dr. Kurt Lewin of the University of Berlin has devoted his efforts during the past ten years to studying the "why" of human behavior. As acting professor of education at Cornell University in 1933-35 he has undertaken research in the Nursery School where the children are young enough to reveal the process of being influenced by others. Moving pictures have been taken of the children as a small group of them eat their dinner with an adult. It is hoped that an intensive study of these film records will disclose some of the laws necessary in understanding the large problem of social pressure.

A bed calorimeter, as part of the equipment of the new building, now makes possible the study of the energy metabolism of infants and small children. Since comparatively little is yet known about the energy metabolism of young children and few institutions are equipped for such study, the Department of Foods and Nutrition hopes to make a real contribution in this field. Some preliminary work has been done with the two babies in the homemaking apartments.

Several studies on management which are being conducted by the Department of Economics of the Household and Household Management have now been brought to the point where the basic information is organized and has been published, and the study of important factors in management can proceed. Since so little information of a tangible nature is available concerning household management as distinguished from the various household processes, it is hoped that these studies may yield a foundation for arriving at principles.

A small piece of investigation begun year before last had an interesting outcome this past year. Several members of the faculty working together developed some reinforced cereals. The names of these cereals, milkorno, milkwheato, and milkoato, were copyrighted through the Cornell Research Foundation. As a result of the sales of these cereals through authorized corporations a sum of two thousand dollars was deposited with the foundation for use by this college. This fund will be used for further work on reinforced cereals this next year.

MARTHA VAN RENSSELAER HALL

One of the most important events of the year was the completion, occupancy, and dedication of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall, the new home of the New York State College of Home Economics. It was a tribute to the woman whose name the building bears that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to participate in its dedication. Martha Van Rensselaer Hall has been planned not only to serve as a classroom and laboratory building but also to afford specific opportunity for enriched daily living on the part of both students and faculty who occupy it.

Although it still lacks much in the way of equipment since only about three-fourths of the money needed to furnish it adequately has thus far been appropriated, nevertheless it is liveable and offers a gracious environment for the college and an opportunity for its staff to plan the development of the increasingly important work of the college.

APPROPRIATIONS

For the year 1934-35 appropriations show no changes from those for 1933-34. The request of the college for \$75,000 to complete the equipment of Martha Van Rensselaer Hall and requests for several minor positions to insure adequate servicing of the building were not granted by the Legislature.

STUDENT ENROLLMENT

Because of its limited personnel and support, the college, as in previous years, was forced to exclude from enrollment a large number of persons who met the formal scholastic requirement. The number of students who have applied for entrance into the college in September, 1934—to date 325 applicants—is more than three times the number that can be accommodated. While this demand for

education through home economics is to a certain extent the result of its support by the state, it reflects in even larger measure the recognition which the public is according to its social values.

Although Hotel Administration is partially housed and in part serviced by the New York State College of Home Economics, it is not an integral part of the college and it is not supported by the college. It seems best, therefore to report enrollment of students for the two pieces of work separately:

<i>Home Economics</i>	1932-33	1933-34
Freshmen.....	119	124
Sophomores.....	107	123
Juniors.....	109	112
Seniors.....	97	100
	432	
Specials.....	10	8
Graduate students.....	23	27
Summer Session.....	133	98
	166	133
Total.....	598	592
Less duplicates.....	32	17
Net total.....	566	575
<i>Hotel Administration</i>		
Freshmen.....	45	35
Sophomores.....	51	39
Juniors.....	45	44
Seniors.....	46	43
	187	161
Specials.....	1	5
Graduate students.....	3	3
Summer Session.....	51	32
	55	
Total.....	242	201
Less duplicates.....	4	5
Net total.....	238	196

THE STAFF OF THE COLLEGE

During the year 1933-34, the College of Home Economics, exclusive of the Department of Hotel Administration and that part of the administration staff paid jointly by the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, employed a total of 103 persons, some of them for part-time service. Reduced to full-time this number becomes 94.41. Divided according to major functions this number is distributed as follows: Administration 4, teaching 33.33, research 4.08, extension 18.50, clerical 21.50, care of building 13.

Hotel Administration employed, including instructors employed jointly by the Colleges of Home Economics and Agriculture, during the same period, a total of 27 persons. Reduced to full-time this number becomes 16. Divided according to major functions this number is distributed as follows: teaching 12, clerical 3, care of building 1.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

Two new members were added to the teaching staff of the College in the period from July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. Dr. Kurt Lewin came to Cornell University as Acting Professor of Education in the Department of Education in the College of Arts and Sciences and is carrying on his research in the New York State College of Home Economics. Dr. Lewin was formerly with the Psychological Institute at the University of Berlin. Miss Mildred Hall was appointed Research Assistant in the Department of Foods and Nutrition, February 1, 1934. Miss Hall received her B.S. degree from Cornell University in June 1933.

In the extension division of the college, Miss Grace Henderson was appointed Agent at Large on October 1, 1933. Before coming to Cornell, Miss Henderson was Instructor in the State Department of Education, Vocational Division, Charleston, West Virginia. Miss Henderson received her B.S. from the University of Nebraska in 1924 and her M.S. from the University of Chicago in 1931. Mrs. Linnea Dennett was appointed as Agent at Large on January 15, 1934, to assist with the nutrition work in the State. Mrs. Dennett received her B. S. degree from Kansas State College in 1929 and her M. S. degree from Michigan State College in 1933. Before coming to Cornell, Mrs. Dennett was District Supervisor of the Farm Housing Survey at Kansas State College.

Resignations to become effective July 1, 1934, were accepted from: Mrs. Ruth Bennett White, Extension Instructor in Foods and Nutrition; Miss Helena Emily Kallenberg, part-time Instructor in Practice House; Mrs. Rachel Sanders Bizal, Instructor in the Department of Foods and Nutrition. Miss Frances Audrey Moore resigned as Assistant in the Department of Economics of the Household on February 1, 1934. Miss Dorothy DeLany resigned as Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader on January 15, 1934, but will retain her membership on the staff of the College of Home Economics. Miss DeLany was appointed Assistant State Club Leader in the Junior Extension Department on January 16, 1934.

CARL E. LADD,

Dean of the New York State College of Home Economics.

FLORA ROSE,

Director of the New York State College of Home Economics.

APPENDIX XI

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE
OF ARCHITECTURE

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the College of Architecture for the academic year 1933-34.

For the past four years the number of students in attendance in the College has been following a slowly descending curve. For several years before 1930 the total number of students in the College was kept close to 180 by sharp limitation and selective admission. In 1930-31 there was a loss of about six per cent. wholly in the upper classes. Each year since has added about two per cent. until this year, with 158 students in attendance, we are about twelve per cent. below the figures for 1925-30.

During the same years there has been a decline in attendance in all of the principal schools of Architecture in this country, as shown by the report of the President of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture. This report is based on returns from twenty-seven schools. It shows that the losses in attendance vary from six to sixty per cent., figured from the peaks established before 1930, and that the average loss is thirty-five per cent. These figures reflect the con-

ditions now surrounding the profession of Architecture itself. In no line of work has the curtailment of opportunity due to current economic conditions been greater than it has throughout the building industry.

When all these facts are considered our situation and outlook for the future may be regarded as giving no especial concern unless the present tendencies should continue for some time to come.

For the year 1934-35 we again have reason to expect nearly if not quite our full quota of entering students, but again with no opportunity for selection among qualified applicants.

In common with nearly all other schools in the same fields we have experienced increased demand for instruction at the graduate level. The Board of Trustees has voted two additional graduate tuition scholarships for the year 1934-35. These will greatly aid in developing this phase of our program. The immediate effect of these two scholarships in attracting the right type of student has been such as to justify a recommendation that they be continued at least for another year and that the benefits be increased as soon as possible.

The reduction in the staff of instruction necessitated by the budget cut of last year has worked out for the most part as was anticipated. Reductions were made in number of courses offered primarily for students outside the College of Architecture but even with the reduced program 85 students from other colleges were registered in courses given by our staff. One or two elective courses of a technical character were necessarily discontinued and projects in contemplation have been abandoned. The work in structures proved to be more than the reduced staff could carry and at midyear, Mr. Ludlow D. Brown, part-time assistant, having finished his work for an advanced degree, was put on full time. He is to be continued on the same basis for the coming year.

So far these changes have not affected seriously the character or quality of the internal work of the College but if any further reduction in the staff should become necessary a definite revision of our educational program will be in order.

The work of the History department has been growing in amount and importance for some years. Professor Finlayson's courses in the History of Art were started in an experimental fashion in 1928-29. They have shown their worth in a most convincing fashion. Limitation of numbers has been necessary for some time in the elementary courses and the advanced courses show steady and healthy growth. Graduate work in this field is also increasing steadily. This work is closely related to the needs and developments in the College of Arts and Sciences. The opportunity to major in the Fine Arts which has just been offered in that college is the natural and reasonable outcome of joint plans of the two colleges through some years past. The whole plan has been in the nature of an experiment which seems to be working toward definite and proper conclusions. But it is obvious even now that this department will soon need some assistance. Professor Dunbar's return to duty next February will greatly strengthen this work but soon thereafter an assistant should be appointed to relieve the burden of library work and reading.

This year it was recognized that for the present further development of our outside offerings must wait on better times. Therefore the Faculty has turned its attention more particularly to the technical courses and specifically to the course in Architecture. Toward the end of the year the Faculty adopted a new set of requirements for that degree. These requirements are based on principles that have been guiding our action for a long time; (1) That the course in Architecture should be thought of not as a rigid and narrow training for one special purpose but rather as a broad basis adaptable to the needs of all phases of the building industry. (2) That the building industry itself is so varied that it can make use of men of widely varying temperaments and trainings. (3) That these conditions can best be met by keeping our educational and administrative plans as flexible as possible and having them based on the needs of the individual student rather than on a preconceived idea of a type.

The new requirements allow five options for the degree in Architecture rather than two as heretofore. All candidates for the degree will be required to take

about the same minimum amount of work in Design, History, Construction, and Drawing as heretofore and this minimum amount is sufficient to meet the requirements for professional registration. But beyond the required minimum in each field the student may elect to do further work in Design, Construction, History, Landscape Architecture or Painting and Decorative Composition. The requirements for general elective work remain as heretofore. The effect of this change is to provide all candidates for the degree in Architecture with a sound training in Architecture, an opportunity to develop his special talent in any one of five different related fields and to do effective work of a non-technical character.

If this experiment is successful it is altogether likely that the requirements for the Landscape Architecture and Fine Arts degrees will be similarly modified.

In last year's report I forecast a possible recommendation with regard to Summer Session work. The Faculty's study of this situation has been brought to a conclusion and we are now ready to recommend that Summer courses in Architecture and Landscape Architecture be organized, beginning with the 1935 session. It is felt that the unique situation at Cornell where we have the most thoroughly integrated courses in these two subjects that are to be found anywhere in the country, justifies us in offering these courses with the intent of emphasizing the interdependence of work in these two fields. It is felt that such an offering will solve the internal problem outlined in last year's report and also attract students of the best quality from colleges that are not in a position to offer such a course. We believe that the work can be so organized and carried out that it will attract not only advanced students but more than a few members of the faculties of schools where coöperation between these departments has not yet developed to the full.

This idea for Summer School work in Architecture and Landscape Architecture carried on in intimate association and with the intent of stressing the essential unity of the two fields was tried out at Lake Forest through several Summers but without the background of successful work regularly done throughout the year and without the sponsorship of a large University. We believe that this is a favourable time and Cornell is the one place where such a piece of work can be attempted with a good chance of success.

GEORGE YOUNG, JR.
Dean of the College of Architecture.

APPENDIX XII

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report upon the work of the College of Engineering for the year 1933-34.

I regret to report another reduction in the number of students attending the college during the year, the total number registered being 937, which is 77 less than last year. This decrease apparently is due largely to financial conditions as the number of applications approved for admission was above normal. This financial stringency was reflected in the increased number of students who were lacking in funds. All scholarships and loan funds in the gift of the college were exhausted, 70 students being helped from the McMullen Fund alone, the total amount distributed from this fund being \$14,000. It is too early as yet to make forecasts for next year, but the outlook is none too promising. The relatively high cost of engineering education at Cornell is sure to keep many students who otherwise would come here, nearer home and at lower priced institutions.

These reductions in the number of students naturally affect the teaching staff. It has been necessary to reduce this staff by nine instructors to compensate for the

reduction in students. This condition of affairs has been common experience in practically all engineering colleges in this country during the last three years.

It is a pleasure to record the appointment of Solomon Cady Hollister as Professor of Civil Engineering and Director of the School of Civil Engineering. Professor Hollister comes to Cornell with a fine record as a scholar, teacher, and practical engineer and he will be without doubt a great addition to the staff of the college. It is a source of great satisfaction to have the Directorship filled with such a promising leader.

For several years following the resignation of Professor Barnes as Director of the School its affairs have been directed by an Administrative Committee. Professors Ogden, Urquhart, Boothroyd, Conwell, and Underwood have from time to time served on this committee and Professors Conwell and Underwood have served as its chairmen. I wish to record my personal gratitude for the able and wise manner in which this committee has conducted the work of the college. Any interim management is faced with many difficult and thankless tasks and this Administrative Committee has disposed of its problems with wisdom and dispatch.

An outstanding event of the year was the annual convention of the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education held immediately after Commencement under the auspices of the college. It was by far the largest and best convention in the history of the Society. The total registration of 1109 was nearly 400 greater than the largest previous record. The work of the several committees on arrangements and entertainment under the general chairman, Professor Conwell, was most noteworthy and reflected great credit upon the college and the University. Not the least interesting feature of the entertainment was the splendid musicale of vocal and instrumental numbers presented entirely by members of the engineering faculty and their wives. The housing and feeding of this large group by Mrs. Grace and Miss Hicks deserves special commendation. Next year at the same time the American Institute of Electrical Engineers will meet here under the auspices of the College of Engineering and an attendance in excess of the S.P.E.E. Convention is expected.

It is gratifying to report steady progress in the new course in Administrative Engineering. This year the registration in this course consisted of 70 sophomores, 53 juniors, and 28 seniors which is quite a substantial growth in three years. Of course there is always a tendency for students to seek new avenues to their degrees, and new courses are usually crowded somewhat at first because of their novelty. But this new course had undoubtedly answered a real educational need and there is indication that its popularity will be permanent. The faculties of all three schools of the college have given this new idea careful consideration during the year. The course is fully established in the schools of Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. The faculty of Civil Engineering, while not adopting the course in its entirety, has arranged an administrative option which the faculty of that school believes will answer the purpose without the incentive of a separate degree. A direct advantage that comes from the establishment of such a course is the automatic separation of students who are strongly "technical minded" from those that are more "business minded" and who are looking forward to managerial work rather than to strictly scientific engineering. This difference has long been known but has not been recognized academically. Such a differentiation permits the development of stronger engineering curricula for those more technically minded and this development is well under way in the Sibley School of Mechanical Engineering.

The financial distress necessitated the use of all McMullen Research Scholarships for teaching purposes during the past year. While this procedure is to be regretted, it helped to prevent a greater salary reduction and from that standpoint is fully justified, though it did reduce the research activities. In spite of this, however, considerable research was accomplished and two bulletins were issued, one by Professor Karapetoff and one by Professor Diederichs.

The establishment of the Westinghouse Publication Fund of \$1,000 will help research greatly. In the past few years many good pieces of research have gone unpublished simply because of lack of funds, in fact several such reports are now

awaiting publication for lack of funds, the reduced college appropriation being markedly inadequate to support more than three bulletins a year.

From time to time the question of cooperative research, that is, research subsidized by industrial enterprises has been raised both by members of the faculty and by many alumni. Of course the college has always engaged in work of this kind under somewhat strict supervision and it has been believed by many members of the faculty that such work should be strictly guarded as it sometimes has a tendency to lower the teaching efficiency of the teacher who engages in such outside activities. Experience with cooperative work or in fact any outside consulting work on the part of a professor indicates that these objections are well founded. Yet a number of institutions in this country have engaged in cooperative research with apparent success. In order that this problem may be more fully understood the Dean and the three Directors are now organizing a complete study of it in all its details and will present a report some time during the coming year. Director Hollister who has had considerable experience in cooperative research will be most helpful in making this study.

In a prior report mention was made of the Engineer's Council on Professional Development, an organization representing the major engineering societies, the Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, and the National Council of State Boards of Engineering Examiners. This organization has for its object the integration of the professional side of engineering into an organic whole including the education and training of young engineers, the admission of engineers into the professional societies, and the proper licensing of men to practice engineering. The movement has now progressed far enough to indicate its relation to engineering education.

This effort is altogether praiseworthy and can be very helpful. So far as raising standards is concerned, Cornell has nothing to fear for it can be said without boasting that our standards of admission and instruction are the equal of any college in the country and somewhat higher than the majority, and we would welcome any influences that will uplift educational standards in the country as a whole. Only one point has been raised, so far, that may be bothersome and that refers to degrees. Unfortunately, there is little agreement among engineering colleges on this point. In New York State, Dr. Harlan Horner, Assistant Commissioner of Education, has been trying to bring about greater uniformity in the conferring of technical degrees and with some success. The general practice is to confer some form of bachelor's degree as a baccalaureate reward, but the connotation varies. Cornell and a few other institutions are somewhat out of line in this respect since they confer the so-called "professional degree" of C.E., M.E., E.E., at the end of a four-year course. To add to the confusion many institutions now confer these professional degrees upon their graduates who have qualified through five years of successful practice. This new organization (E.C.P.D.) favors the latter plan and would like to see a degree thus obtained used as a criterion of admission into the professional engineering societies and also as a hall mark for licensing. There can be no objection to the first idea, but there is much to be said about the second. Licensing infers the application of a *standard*, but at present there is no generally accepted standard either as to admission requirements or curricular content for the granting of baccalaureate degrees and the range in quality in this country is considerable. So long as this condition prevails there can be no close connection between college graduation and professional licensing. They are in essence two distinct matters, for the large majority of graduates from engineering colleges will never apply for registration and their academic training has not been conducted with that end in view as is the case with law and medicine where registration is an essential factor in practicing a profession.

However, if the ideas of this new organization prevail and engineering societies and licensing boards should require the professional degree as a criterion with the farther proviso that this degree is to be conferred only after a probationary period in practice, Cornell will have to change not only its degree (which of itself would not be momentous) but it would be compelled to adopt the practice which so far it has strenuously opposed of giving what amounts to honorary degrees; for these

professional degrees given on the basis of practical work (even though a thesis is presented) amount to little more. This problem has been much debated by the Faculty of the College and the advice of the Council on the College obtained, as well as the opinion of many alumni, individually. The consensus of opinion appears to be that nothing should be done at present, but let future events shape the course. It is not a light matter to abolish or markedly change degrees that are now held by many thousands of alumni.

I wish to take this opportunity to make acknowledgment of the helpful work of the reorganized Council on the College of Engineering. The Chairman, Mr. James Parker, has kept in close touch with the college and through him and the Council helpful advice has been obtained. At present we are undertaking with their help a new study of our building requirements in the light of more recent developments, and Mr. Parker and the Council will also be of service in discussing the problem of industrial research already referred to. Well-considered alumni opinion of this sort is always most helpful.

The new arrangements between the College of Engineering and the Graduate School were fully completed during the year. Under this plan teachers of graduate work in the College of Engineering constitute an "Engineering Division" of the Graduate Faculty and under the general direction of that Faculty have been given the privilege of administering admission to graduate work and general supervision of the standards of graduate instruction in the College of Engineering so far as the Master's degrees are concerned. The Graduate Faculty as heretofore has sole jurisdiction in all matters pertaining to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It is believed that the new arrangement will result not only in better graduate work in engineering, but will help to keep alive a greater interest in graduate work.

This division will also, in a similar manner, administer the new degree of Master of Science in Engineering recently created by the Board of Trustees on the original recommendation of the Engineering Division. This new degree will be very useful for students from other colleges whose undergraduate training does not qualify them for the old degree of Master of Civil Engineering, Master of Mechanical Engineering, or Master of Electrical Engineering. It is the normal advanced degree also for graduates of the new course in Administrative Engineering in which the degree of Bachelor of Science in Administrative Engineering is conferred. Four graduates of West Point are already registered for this new degree.

I record with gratitude the foundation of the Robert H. Simpson Memorial Prize available for students in the School of Civil Engineering of an annual value of \$25. This prize will be awarded to an outstanding senior in Civil Engineering. It has been founded by Mrs. R. H. Simpson of Columbus, Ohio, in memory of her husband Robert H. Simpson of the class of 1896.

Grateful acknowledgment is also made of the gift of a number of technical books and transactions of engineering societies by Mr. J. A. Knighton of New York. Mr. Knighton is a member of the class of 1891.

During the year a searching study was made of the freshman class by members of the faculty with a view of determining what their difficulties were both academic and personal. Every member of the class was interviewed by a competent faculty member. As might be expected many difficulties were disclosed but the principal result was a conviction on the part of many members of the faculty that the first year was too difficult, or rather the work occupied too much of the student's time and thus tended to discourage many of them. Definite changes have been made in the curriculum to remedy this difficulty with the hope that the academic work of many students will be improved.

The placement bureau has had much better success in placing seniors in positions as compared with last year and the outlook in this direction is much improved though the situation is still discouraging enough. It would appear that the graduates of last year and the year before are being slowly absorbed by industry, but it may be some time before we return to the situation of a few years ago when almost the entire senior class had positions before graduation.

DEXTER S. KIMBALL,
Dean of the College of Engineering.

APPENDIX XIII

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE
GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to present the Report of the Director of the Graduate School of Education for the year 1933-34.

ENROLLMENT*

Five hundred and eighty-three different undergraduates have taken courses in Education during the regular school year. Of this number 200 were men and 383 were women. Two hundred and seventy-five were registered in the Department of Education and 308 in the Department of Rural Education. Further details regarding enrollment are given in the following table:

	1933-34			1932-33
	<i>Registered in Rural Education</i>	<i>Registered in Education</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
Senior standing				
Men.....	63	30		
Women.....	69	80	242	216
Junior standing				
Men.....	56	22		
Women.....	88	84	250	267
Sophomore standing				
Men.....	10	16		
Women.....	17	43	86	86
Freshman standing				
Men.....	2	0		
Women.....	0	0	2	0
Special				
Men.....	1	0		
Women.....	2	0	3	0
Total.....	308	275	583	569
Men.....	132	68	200	182
Women.....	176	207	383	387

Seventy-four graduate students carried either a major or a minor in Education. Forty-one of these took a major in the field, while 33 took a minor. Of the 29 students who were candidates for the Doctor's degree, 11 had a major in either Education or Rural Education. Other interesting data regarding these graduate students are given in the following table:

*These figures do not include the summer session enrollment.

DATA REGARDING GRADUATE STUDENTS IN EDUCATION

	1933-34			1932-33
	<i>First term</i>	<i>Second term</i>	<i>Both terms</i>	<i>Both terms</i>
I. Number of different students registered				
a. With Education* as a major.....	33	34	41	47
b. With Education* as a minor.....	27	23	33	42
Total.....	60	57	74	89
II. Number who are candidates for				
a. Ph.D. (major in Education*).....	11	9	11	16
b. Ph.D. (minor in Education*).....	16	12	18	13
c. M.A. or M.S.....	19	23	27	43
d. M.A.Ed. or M.S.Ed.....	13	12	16	11
e. Other degree.....	1	0	1	4
f. No degree.....	0	1	1	2
III. Geographical distribution				
a. Number of different states represented..	18	18	18	21
b. Number of different foreign countries represented.....	3	2	3	5
c. Number from New York.....	33	31	41	49

The decline in the number of graduate students may be attributed to three factors. (1) The continued depression has reduced markedly the opportunities in normal schools, colleges and universities for specialists in our field. (2) Consistent with the general policy of the Graduate School we have scrutinized more closely applications for admission, with a consequent decrease in the number accepted. (3) Students preparing on the graduate level for secondary school teaching, who have already met the state certification requirements, have been encouraged to take their major work in their subject matter fields rather than in Education. This latter policy does not, of course, apply to those preparing for administrative or supervisory positions or for certain other types of position, such as the direction of the guidance program, where the technical demands of the position overbalance the subject matter requirements.

ADVANCED DEGREES AWARDED TO STUDENTS IN THIS FIELD

Friends of the University may find of interest a summary of data, recently collected, giving information about advanced degrees awarded by Cornell University to students who have majored or minored in Rural Education or Education during the period 1910 to February, 1934. These data were collected in order to answer certain inquiries made by a federal official who is especially interested in the rural phases of our work. During this period, 438 Doctor's or Master's degrees have been conferred, of which 269 were granted to those majoring in the field, while 169 were granted to those taking a minor. Of those having a major in Education, 55 were granted the Doctor's degree while 214 were granted a Master's degree. Three hundred and seventy-six of these degrees have been granted since 1922. These students registered from 44 states and nine foreign countries. One hundred and sixty-one were from New York State. Of the total, 307 were men and 131 were women. Of the 269 majors, 189 were candidates in the Department of Rural Education while 80 were in the Department of Education.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

In order to meet the practice-teaching requirements for secondary school teachers, which goes into effect in the State of New York in September, 1935, a revised program of professional subjects has been submitted to the State Depart-

*Education or Rural Education.

ment and approved by the appropriate officials of that organization. This program has sufficient flexibility that it is possible for various groups of secondary teachers to make such adjustments in their respective fields as may seem wise. Perhaps the most significant change in this program is the provision of a nine-hour unit of integrated work in general and special methods, observation, practice teaching and extra-instructional problems of the classroom teacher. One of the shortcomings in the training of secondary teachers at Cornell, as at most universities, is that much of the instruction has been of an academic nature. As a result, many superintendents and principals have had to take the responsibility for helping beginning teachers in getting adjusted to the actual problems of the school. It is hoped that by making practice teaching the center of this nine-hour unit, teachers trained at Cornell will, without losing anything in the way of a significant background of knowledge, be better able to meet immediately the practical problems that confront them.

In developing the program of practice teaching, the Ithaca Board of Education, together with the superintendent and the high school principals and teachers, have continued to be most helpful. Arrangements have been made for adding cooperating teachers in the fields of French, Social Studies, and Science. At present we have similar arrangements with the Ithaca schools in the fields of English and Home Making, with the Trumansburg schools in Agriculture and Home Making, and with the Groton schools in Home Making.

Beginning in September, 1934, principals in New York State will be required to hold a special administrative certificate. Those who wish to be permanently certificated must pursue a one-year program of study on the graduate level. Cornell University has submitted programs for the training of elementary school principals, principals of high schools, and principals of schools having responsibility for twelve grades of work. These programs have been approved by the State Department of Education. In these plans the new economic and social problems that the schools must face are recognized by offering special courses in these fields.

Last year representatives of the various Science Departments met with members of the Graduate School of Education and made considerable progress toward setting up subject-matter requirements that will insure both breadth and depth of training of those who will begin their teaching experience in the smaller secondary schools. Similar discussions are now under way in the fields of French and Latin and in the Social Studies (History, Economics, Government, and Sociology).

PLACEMENT OF TEACHERS

Since the placement year is considered as extending from October 1 to September 30, it is impossible to give complete data regarding the placement of teachers during the current year. For the year beginning October 1, 1932, and ending September 30, 1933, 186 placements were made as compared with 112 for the corresponding period in 1931-32. Of the 186 placements, 64 were seniors; 47, graduate students then in residence; 40, graduate students in the field; 4, special students in residence; and 31, graduates in the field. Fifty-two of these placements were made through the Bureau on direct notice from the employer to the University; 12, through University agencies outside the Bureau of Educational Service; 40, through individual effort with the aid of the Bureau; 59, through individual effort alone; 19, through outside placement bureaus and commercial agencies; and 4 through agencies not definitely known. Of the 186 placements, 22 were in colleges, normal schools or universities; 11, in private schools; 123 in public schools; 2 in summer camps; and 28 in other institutions. This is a record of the placement of only those Cornell people in the field of teaching who have registered with the Bureau.

The following excerpts from the Report of Dr. M. L. Hulse, Secretary of the Bureau of Educational Service, are of particular interest:

"There is to be noted a marked increase [for the year 1932-33 as compared with the year 1931-32] in the number of persons placed through individual effort with the aid of the Bureau. This is indicative of a decided tendency on the part of employers to consider the direct applications of local and other candidates without

nominations from college bureaus. The part played by this Bureau in placing these candidates has been to forward their credentials to the employing officials on request.

"The very serious oversupply of teachers has placed the employer under little necessity of requesting nominations from college bureaus. Consequently, for 1932-33 we note a sharp decline in the number of such requests received on the basis of the annual circularization of public schools in New York State. It is encouraging, therefore, that we have been as successful in direct placement in the year 1932-33 as in the previous year.

"The number of placements at the college level remains relatively low. The decrease in employment at this level has increased the total number of applicants for secondary teaching positions, since many graduate students are able to meet the requirements for state certification. Administrative officers in secondary schools are taking full advantage of the opportunity to secure teachers with advanced standing or advanced degrees, making it exceedingly difficult for seniors, particularly in academic fields, to obtain positions. During the present year the majority of our registrants placed to teach academic subjects have been fifth-year students or holders of a Master's degree. In the near future, only the senior with adequate preparation in subject matter and with outstanding promise, as shown through his professional training, may hope to secure employment as a teacher.

"In view of the extreme difficulty in making placements, the Bureau seeks the cooperation of the placement agencies on the campus. It is essential that all requests for recommendations receive prompt attention, and it is desirable that recommendations for teaching positions have the support of the department concerned as well as of the Bureau. The work of a placement bureau must, inevitably, be a cooperative enterprise, especially in attempting to place the varied types of students prepared to teach on the secondary and higher levels. Recognition should be given to those members of the staff who have devoted considerable time and attention to the placement of their students. Especially is this true in the fields of Vocational Agriculture and Home Making."

ACTIVITIES OF STAFF MEMBERS OUTSIDE THE UNIVERSITY

It is a source of satisfaction to know that members of the staff are called upon to render extensive professional service in various capacities on both state and national levels. Among these services may be mentioned membership on the following committees and commissions; Committee on the Revision of the Elementary Science Syllabus (New York); Committee on Cooperation in Educational Research in New York State; Advisory Committee to the Regents' Commission on Mentally Retarded and Gifted Children; National Committee on Emergency Aid for Education; Preparation of a Manual for Ninth Grade Agriculture; Committee on Extra-Curriculum Instruction in Science of the National Council of Supervisors of Elementary School Science; New York State Literacy Test Commission; National Council of Kappa Phi Kappa; New York State Examinations Board; State Committee for Drawing up Examinations for the College Graduate Professional Certificate; Executive Committee of the Eastern College Personnel Officers.

Staff members have acted, also, in the following capacities: chairman of the Research Committee of the Agricultural Section of the American Vocational Educational Association; adviser to Hope Farm; member of the executive board of the Southern Women's Educational Alliance; member and temporary chairman of the Committee on the Preparation of Rural Teachers for Guidance Service; adviser in the development of a program for the improvement of teachers in service in the fourth supervisory district of Lewis County; chairman of the National Scholarship Committee of Phi Gamma Delta; president of the Educational Research Association of New York State; consulting editor of *The Nation's Schools*; chairman of the Education Forum of the American Country Life Association; consultant to the Pennsylvania State Department of Education and the Pennsylvania Education Association on the reorganization of rural administrative units.

PARENT-TEACHER INSTITUTE

For many years the Department of Rural Education has been cooperating with the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers in providing an institute for the training of leaders in this field. The ninth institute was held in April, 1934. The 360 in attendance represented 85 cities, towns, and villages of New York State. That the institute is making contact with important officers in the parent-teacher associations is shown by the following analysis of those in attendance: 1 national officer; 21 state officers and chairmen; 15 district directors; 8 county chairmen; 78 presidents of local associations; 15 vice-presidents; 28 program chairmen; 18 publicity chairmen; 17 parent-education chairmen; 6 teachers. This institute performs an unusually important service in times such as these when it is important, for the maintenance of our educational standards, that lay leaders throughout the state have a clear understanding of the needs of our public schools.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN THE SUMMER SESSION

In the 1933 summer session, 22 instructors offered 37 courses in Education to 448 individuals, who had 885 registrations in the field. The foregoing figures do not take into account five unit courses offered to 89 persons with 119 registrations. Of the 448, all except 91 had a Bachelor's degree or better. There has been a decline in the total number of different individuals registered in Rural Education and Education courses during the last three summers, but the percentage of decline is much smaller than in the total summer session enrollment. There has been a gradual, but definite, decrease in the number of persons taking work in this field who do not have a Bachelor's degree. Of the total number of different students, 232 were registered in the Graduate School as follows: 25 as candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; 52, Master of Arts; 42, Master of Science; 53, Master of Arts in Education; 59, Master of Science in Education. That the Cornell University Summer Session makes an especial appeal to those seeking professional training in Education, especially on the graduate level, is clearly indicated by enrollment figures given in the Report of the Director of the Summer Session. As a result, the unit-cost of instruction in this field has been relatively low. In 1932 the cost per student-hour in Education was the lowest in the summer session, being \$4.67 as compared with an average of \$11.53.

PROBLEMS TO BE FACED

Our most pressing problem is, doubtless, that of providing practice-teaching facilities of satisfactory amount and quality. Through cooperation with Ithaca and other nearby school systems it is expected that adequate facilities will be provided for the training of the number of teachers that Cornell should turn out under existing conditions of placement.

The practice-teaching requirement makes it imperative that the number of students allowed to complete their work for secondary school certification should be reduced. It is not easy to determine, in advance of classroom performance, those who should and those who should not be selected for professional training. Among the factors to be taken into account in admitting students to the more advanced professional courses, especially practice teaching, are: adequate preparation in the subject matter to be taught; intellectual ability as indicated by scholarship in professional and academic subjects and by intelligence tests; personality; moral character; health and physical fitness. A standing committee has been appointed to make a study of the several factors involved and to set up general criteria for selecting students in the various teaching fields.

The fact that men and women with Bachelor's degrees, especially in the academic subjects, are finding difficulty in securing positions impresses upon us again the importance of looking ahead to the possible development of a fifth year for the training of certain types of secondary school teachers. That such a program would greatly strengthen the profession of secondary teaching in the United States can hardly be doubted. The only question is whether teachers' salaries will re-

main at a level which will interest competent persons in making thorough preparation for the profession. Cornell has, for several years, kept open avenues of training through both a four-year and a five-year period. I can suggest nothing further than that we continue both programs until conditions become sufficiently stabilized that we can make a more intelligent judgment on the matter.

Cornell University has never been as active as many other universities in maintaining contacts with teachers, especially those working in the public schools. The Bureau of Educational Service has been able to carry on some activities of this nature. It may well be expected of the Bureau that it will have a complete and up-to-date record of every person who has taken his training at Cornell, and that the Bureau will be alert in finding opportunities for promoting those of our graduates who are deserving. For several years the Graduate School of Education has been holding a breakfast at the annual meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. This breakfast meeting has given an opportunity for the graduates and the faculty members present to exchange views regarding current professional problems. The meeting held at Cleveland in February, 1934, was particularly helpful in the exchange of views regarding certain problems facing us in the training of teachers at Cornell. Members of the staff have been active in attending professional meetings, especially those held in New York State. Beginning in the summer of 1934, it is planned to hold a weekly luncheon for men interested in public school work, at which time an exchange of ideas on professional problems may take place. It is expected, also, that luncheon meetings of Cornell alumni will be held in connection with the various regional meetings of the New York State Teachers' Association.

Staff members have, through their own efforts, or through the direction of studies by graduate students, attacked many types of research problems. Much of this research must, of necessity, be of a somewhat piecemeal nature until funds make possible the planning of projects on a more comprehensive scale. Numerous problems are awaiting study now, especially in New York State, and it is hoped that in the near future special funds may be made available for this purpose.

Our graduate work would be strengthened without a large financial outlay if more scholarships or fellowships were available. At present, the only scholarship specifically in Education is the Edward A. Sheldon Scholarship for Women Teachers. This provides free tuition only. There is imperative need for four or five free tuition scholarships and for two fellowships, paying at least \$750 each, to be made available to superior students, regardless of sex, in Education or in Rural Education.

JULIAN E. BUTTERWORTH,
Director of the Graduate School of Education.

APPENDIX XIV

REPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD OF THE SUMMER SESSION

To the President of the University:

SIR: On behalf of the Administrative Board of the Summer Session I have the honor to report for the session of 1933 as follows:

ATTENDANCE			
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
In Summer Session.....	608	368	976
In Summer Session of Agriculture.....	422	312	734
	1030	680	1710
Less Double Registrants.....	162	84	246
	868	596	1464

ANALYSIS

Graduate Students in Summer Session.....	132	87	219
Graduate Students in Agriculture.....	55	27	82
Graduate Students in Both.....	112	43	155
	299	157	456

OF THE SUMMER SESSION REGISTRANTS

Undergraduates of Cornell.....	143	32	175
First Cornell degree.....	48	36	84
Second Cornell degree.....	17	8	25
Undergraduates of Other Institutions.....	56	77	133
Students holding degrees from other institutions..	256	175	431
Students holding Normal School Diplomas.....	1	20	21
	521	348	869

TEACHERS

	1929 <i>Total</i>	1930 <i>Total</i>	1931 <i>Total</i>	Men	1932 <i>Women Total</i>	1933 <i>Men Women Total</i>
High School.....	207	229	273	119	135	254
Grades.....	142	107	101	3	75	78
Colleges.....	85	76	127	59	27	86
Normal Schools...	8	3	5	6	6	12
Superintendents...	3	3	2	1	1	2
Principals...	20	17	36	31	3	34
Supervisors.....	5	6	10	0	5	5
Kindergarten...	5	4	6	0	1	1
Others.....	25	34	37	10	10	20
Junior High School	46	25	20	4	19	23
Junior Colleges...	0	1	0	0	3	3
	546	505	617	233	285	518
						240
						207
						447

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

	1932	1933
New York.....	1237	1033
Pennsylvania.....	168	119
New Jersey.....	100	42
Other Middle States (Including Md., D. C., Del.).....	51	19
New England.....	88	62
Southern States.....	109	79
West Virginia.....	9	8
Virginia.....	18	16
North Carolina.....	12	4
South Carolina.....	1	6
Georgia.....	13	7
Florida.....	17	5
Alabama.....	6	5
Mississippi.....	3	6
Kentucky.....	10	8
Tennessee.....	3	3
Louisiana.....	4	1
Arkansas.....	1	4
Texas.....	12	6
New Mexico.....	0	0

SUMMER SESSION

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Central States.		67	43
Ohio.	34	22	
Indiana.	6	3	
Michigan.	16	6	
Illinois.	11	12	
Middle West.		28	21
Missouri.	12	7	
Kansas.	4	2	
Wisconsin.	0	3	
Minnesota.	2	0	
Iowa.	1	2	
Nebraska.	0	3	
Oklahoma.	8	4	
Wyoming.	1	0	
North Western and Pacific Coast.		15	10
South Dakota.	1	2	
North Dakota.	1	0	
Montana.	0	0	
Colorado.	4	3	
Utah.	0	0	
Arizona.	1	0	
Washington.	1	1	
Oregon.	0	1	
California.	7	2	
Idaho.	0	1	
Foreign Countries.		56	36
		1919	1464

SUMMER SESSION ATTENDANCE BY COURSES

<i>Subject</i>	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Architecture.	—	—	17	24	19	23	11	—
Astronomy.	22	19	24	14	16	27	22	33
Chemistry.	201	205	213	264	255	260	196	148
Drawing and Painting.	54	59	107	83	67	86	38	24
Economics.	243	252	210	242	227	222	154	135
Education.	500	365	388	373	375	410	563	429
Engineering								
Drawing.	15	10	11	4	5	4	—	—
Descriptive Geometry.	35	38	29	20	19	17	13	—
Kinematics.	25	20	20	29	18	11	—	—
Electrical Engineering.	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	11
Materials of Construction.	—	26	29	32	33	25	6	—
Mechanics.	83	92	88	75	71	75	54	50
Hydraulics.	22	27	14	23	22	18	7	—
Business and Industrial Management.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Structural Engineering.	96	105	111	99	94	75	35	50
English.	607	590	561	521	309	399	330	264
Geography, Geology.	175	220	191	160	140	175	112	103
German.	69	51	63	88	67	90	44	36
Government.	58	40	84	41	27	30	31	24
Greek.	10	5	16	26	14	11	—	—
Health Education.	37	31	24	19	32	18	15	14
History.	269	320	355	268	211	229	155	122
Latin.	24	75	48	45	42	48	31	37

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Mathematics.....	246	236	388	286	250	183	150	132
Music.....	122	162	106	157	76	49	52	36
Philosophy.....	125	115	102	76	90	64	38	29
Physical Education.....	113	188	107	159	138	127	41	69
Physics.....	129	110	114	130	148	165	194	172
Physiology and Biochemistry.....	—	—	—	4	12	22	26	18
Psychology.....	183	117	129	109	118	122	106	88
Public Speaking.....	183	166	163	209	148	174	139	135
Romance Languages								
French.....	214	202	175	182	112	151	94	82
Spanish.....	59	62	54	38	34	34	27	17

SUMMER SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY

Botany.....	61	46	67	71	59	81	83	60
Zoology.....	90	70	95	118	98	74	59	107
Botany and Zoology (Courses dealing with both plants and animals)	32	27	19	25	16	26	26	18
	183	143	181	214	173	181	168	185

COST PER STUDENT HOUR (1933)

<i>Subject</i>	<i>Student</i>	<i>Hours</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Cost per Student Hour</i>
Astronomy.....	51		375.	7.35
Chemistry.....	426		5175.	12.15
Drawing and Painting.....	46		575.	12.50
Economics.....	288		2475.	8.59
Education.....	740		4487.50	6.06
Engineering.....	342		3575.	10.45
Mechanics.....		54	750.	13.89
Materials.....		48	750.	15.62
Structural Engineering.....		148	1325.	8.95
Electrical Theory.....		44	400.	9.09
Industrial Administration.....		48	350.	7.29
English.....	480		4225.	8.80
Geography.....	130		1550.	11.92
German.....	112		1500.	13.39
Government.....	48		600.	12.50
History.....	222		2475.	11.14
Latin.....	52		750.	14.53
Mathematics.....	412		5450.	13.23
Music.....	62		1425.	22.98
Philosophy.....	42		575.	13.69
Physical Education.....	72		850.	11.80
Hygiene.....	24		1325.	55.21
Physics.....	228		3800.	13.19
Physiology.....	42		750.	17.85
Psychology.....	158		1600.	10.12
Public Speaking.....	200		3075.	15.38
Romance Languages				
French.....		182	2025.	11.12
Spanish.....		32	750.	23.43
	4451		49387.50	11.09

The effect of the economic depression continued to be shown in our enrollment, as was the case in 1932. In this respect Cornell did not suffer more severely than did most other Summer Sessions throughout the country. Decreases in enrollment at other institutions comparable to our own ranged from 300 to 800 students, the percentages ranging from 15% to 40%. Our total registration of 1464 is to be

compared with a total of 1919 for 1932, the last figure being exclusive of the Summer Session of Law. This decrease of 455 students represents approximately a 23% decrease. Contrary to expectation the decrease was greater in the State Summer Session, where the tuition is lower. The registration in the Summer Session was 976 as against 1123 for 1932, a decrease of 147 students. The registration in the State Summer Session was 734 as against 995 for 1932, a decrease of 261. There was, however, an increase of 47 students in the number registered in both sessions. There was actually an increase in the undergraduates of Cornell attending the endowed Summer Session, from 172 to 175, but a falling off in undergraduates of other institutions, from 154 to 133. The number of students holding both first Cornell degrees and second Cornell degrees was exactly the same as in 1932, 84 in the first group and 25 in the second group. There was only a slight falling off of students holding degrees from other institutions, 447 to 431. The number of teachers, however, dropped from 518 to 447 although the number of men teachers increased from 233 to 240. This is in line with a steady decrease of women teachers in attendance on our Summer Session over a period of years, and leads one to believe that some factors are at work other than the economic depression. It is probable that a careful study of this situation should be made. The total number of graduate students, 456, shows a decrease of 102 from 1932. This decrease was principally in the number of initial registrants as the percentage of former graduate students returning was normal. Evidently this means that fewer students are willing to engage on a program involving four or more summers without better assurance with regard to economic conditions.

The table of geographical distribution shows that the decrease was very evenly distributed throughout the United States. The smallest percentage of decrease was shown from New York State, and very much the largest decrease from New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. There was also a considerable decrease from foreign countries, only 36 students this year in comparison with 56 in 1932.

The table showing attendance by courses naturally reflects the general decrease in attendance, although it will be noted that there were in some courses notable increases,—an increase in the Summer Session of Biology from 168 to 185. The various decreases were, of course, to be anticipated in view of the fact that retrenchment made necessary the elimination of a number of courses which were offered in 1932.

The table covering cost per student hour also shows that effect of retrenchment and consolidation of work. The cost per student hour decreased from \$11.53 in 1932 to \$11.09 in 1933. The cost per student hour was decreased in all departments but seven. The increases in these seven departments were not marked and occurred principally in those departments which in unit costs have always been extremely low. In dealing with the problem of expense it will be recalled that although salaries were not reduced the various departments were called upon to co-operate in restricting their offerings to a bare minimum and your committee is gratified to report that the response of both department chairmen and instructors was most co-operative and made easy what otherwise would have been a most ungrateful task.

Your Chairman wishes to call to your attention the importance of maintaining strong offerings in the Department of Education in its co-operative movement with the Graduate School of Education in meeting the demands recently imposed upon us by the New York State Department of Education. Recent legislation by the Board of Regents makes necessary maintenance of high grade instruction on the graduate level to meet the requirements of the new standards set for certification of principals of high schools especially. Cornell University is probably best equipped of any institution outside of New York City for meeting these demands, and her cordial relations with the State Department impose upon her a major responsibility in caring for the men of the State who wish to enter upon public school administrative work. This burden cannot be borne to a markedly major extent by the New York State Summer Session. It becomes a University responsibility. For this reason your Chairman has endeavored to co-operate with the

Director of the Graduate School of Education in offering courses, the expense of which is borne jointly by both sessions. A careful analysis of these joint courses seems to indicate that the financial balance is likely to be slightly more favorable to the State Summer Session than to the endowed colleges. Some such concession must undoubtedly be made in the general interests of the University, especially since the student hour cost in Education is the lowest of any department of instruction in the Summer Session. The helpful co-operation of Director Butterworth in assisting to solve some of the difficult problems in his field is much appreciated.

It is a question whether Summer Session enrollments have reached the lowest point to be expected in view of economic conditions. There is some reason to believe that the bottom of the curve may not be reached until the summer of 1934. Your Chairman reserves final opinion in this matter until he has consulted with the other Summer Session Directors at their coming meeting in Syracuse, New York, on October 13 and 14. In any case two things seem evident at this time. First, that we are not likely to have any marked increase in the registration of the summer of 1934 and therefore additional retrenchment is inevitable. Second, it seems apparent that the reduction of offering cannot be carried much further without impairing the efficiency of the session. The inevitable conclusion is that there must be a reduction in the salary scale for the summer of 1934. Specific recommendations will be embodied by the Administrative Board of the Session in its plans to be submitted later for the summer of 1934.

It should be noted that there is still \$3,400 unexpended of the greatly reduced budget authorized by the Trustees for the summer of 1933. Your Board feels that this happy result is an indication of the extreme care with which the budget has been administered. Your Board wishes to extend to you and to the Trustees its sincere appreciation of the support accorded it in maintaining the session of 1933 at a level commensurate with the traditions of the University.

R. H. JORDAN,
Chairman of the Summer Session.

APPENDIX XV

REPORT OF THE DEAN OF WOMEN

To the President of Cornell University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you the following report of the Dean of Women, for the year 1933-34.

The enrollment of undergraduate women in Cornell University remained practically the same as for the previous year, 1154 for the past year and 1163 for the year 1932-33. There were only slight changes in the distribution of places of residence among these students. The dormitories were full; eighty-seven worked for board and room in private families in town; forty-four lived with relatives or under special arrangements made by this office. The Head Residents continued with their work of previous years: Miss Gertrude Nye, Risley; Miss Grace Seely, Sage; Miss Mary E. Cornell, Unit I, Balch; Mrs. Carolyn V. Powell, Unit II, Balch; Mrs. Maude Biggs, Unit III, Balch; Mrs. Mabel Conger, Unit IV, Balch. Thirteen sorority houses were approved as residences, one of the previous year, Delta Zeta, having surrendered its charter and disposed of its house. The distribution of students, in comparison with the two previous years, is as follows:

	Dorms.	Cottage	Soror.	Sp. Per.	Earning Room and Board	Town	Total
1931-32.....	707	19	217	15	57	151	1166
1932-33.....	673	0	207	41	85	154	1163
1933-34..	671	2	208	44	85	144	1154

GRADUATE WOMEN

The number of graduate women decreased by four over the previous year. Risley Cottage was used as a residence for some, several lived in Balch, and the remainder in residences in town approved for this purpose. Miss Helen Haskell, Cornell 1927, continued to serve as chaperon of Risley Cottage.

LOANS

The Loan funds, including interest, were replenished during the year to the extent of \$12,451.74. The total loans for the year were about \$2,000 less than the previous year. The total loans for the year were \$12,792.66, loaned to 105 students. This is under the total number of the previous year by fifty-six. However, a number of students were assisted financially by deferred payments of tuition or fees arranged by the Treasurer. Two dances "for the benefit of needy students" were widely advertised and attended, and women students assisted materially in selling tickets and advertising them. About \$800 was thus obtained, all of which the men on the committee retained for the men students. The feminine portion of the "needy students" was not benefited financially in any way by these affairs.

REPORT ON LOAN FUNDS FOR WOMEN

1933-34

<i>Fund</i>	<i>No. of Loans</i>	<i>Amount Loaned</i>	<i>Repaid Principal</i>
W. S. L. F.	41	\$7,579.71	\$6,620.73
Pi Lambda Theta. .	1	100.00	75.00
Alumnae.	26	683.50	614.50
Women's Emergency	4	171.00	—
Glee Club.	2	50.00	50.00
Hunter.	12	1,259.05	816.00
Guild.	6	331.00	47.00
Notes.	10	2,448.40	2,714.00
A. A. U. W.			105.00
Dearstyne.	3	170.00	18.00
Agr. students.			35.00
Law Association.			10.00
L. O. V.			30.00
			<hr/>
Total interest paid in.			\$11,135.98
			<hr/>
Total.		\$12,792.66	\$12,451.74

GIFTS

During the year Margaret Bourke-White, Cornell 1927, gave her services and presented an interesting stereopticon lecture in Willard Straight on her experiences in Soviet Russia. The proceeds for this were divided equally between the men and women for relief by loans or gifts to "needy students." Checks were received from the Cornell Women's Clubs at Syracuse, Ithaca, and Pittsburgh. These and other gifts mentioned in the following table brought the gifts dispensed to \$1,414, the recipients numbering forty-eight.

REPORT ON GIFTS TO WOMEN STUDENTS

1933-34

<i>Fund</i>	<i>No. of Gifts</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Women's Dormitory.	39	\$1,100.00
Women's Emergency Relief.	2	73.00
Guild.	3	91.00
Syracuse C W C.	2	100.00
Ithaca C W C.	1	25.00
Pittsburgh C W C.	1	25.00
		<hr/>
		\$1,414.00

Number of girls helped with loans or gifts.	104
Number of loans made.	105
Number of gifts.	48
Number of girls receiving help from one fund only.	70
Number of girls receiving help from two funds.	24
Number of girls receiving help from three funds.	7
Number of girls receiving help from four funds.	2
Number of girls receiving help from six funds.	1

EMPLOYMENT

Miss Eleanor Simonds has remained in charge of employment for women students and has been kept as busy as in the preceding year, as the total of positions secured numbers almost the same as during the year 1932-33. Conferences with employers and students, advice to the latter, encouragement, and assistance of various kinds have kept her busy the entire year with this group of students. The total number working for board and room in town was ninety-four, which included seven graduate students. Part time employment has covered about fifty fields of domestic and clerical work, tutoring, etc. The Dean of Women was a member of the Committee (her first since assuming her position as Dean of Women) to organize the Bureau of Placement and she and Miss Simonds have conferred frequently with the committee and with Mr. Williams who was secured as Director of the Bureau. The F. E. R. A., organized late in the spring, was the instrument through which several jobs were secured for women students.

SOCIAL LIFE

The social life continues to increase each year, and last year the number of social affairs given by the students totaled almost eight hundred. All the problems attendant upon such a number, mentioned in last year's report continue and others arise, from time to time. The late hours of the parties make it very difficult to secure efficient and sufficient chaperons. House parties, held on the average every third week of the college year, with their very late hours, and other problems, constitute a menace to scholastic work and produce other serious problems for which no one assumes responsibility. The number of chaperons to be approved for all these social affairs totals about nine hundred, but their duties and responsibilities have never been defined by the authorities.

SOCIAL AFFAIRS—SUMMARY COMPARED WITH THREE PREVIOUS YEARS

	1930-31	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34
Informal dances.	245	252	304	316
Formal dances.	114	125	110	116
House parties.	74	62	64	82
Other functions.	45	55	44	64
Total functions.	478	494	522	579
Number reported by organizations having houses (Fraternalities, Sororities, Cosmo- politan Club).	382	388	395	417
Number reported by other organizations.	96	106	127	162
Largest number reported by one organiza- tion.	20	21	21	14
Number of these groups reporting ten or more functions.	8	6	8	6
Number of these groups reporting from five to nine functions.	26	33	27	37
Number of these groups reporting from one to four functions.	44	37	39	32

VOCATIONAL TALKS

Because of restricted budget the outside speakers on vocational subjects were omitted entirely last year. The Dean of Women has spent much time with students

in this work and has placed literature and personal conferences of various kinds at their disposal. Mrs. Chuckrow, who has organized an Employment Bureau for Cornell Women in New York City, gave valuable advice to senior women collectively and individually in the spring.

SUMMER SESSION

The Summer Session decreased in enrolment of women from a one-time high of over eleven hundred to five hundred and seventy. This necessitated closing all four units of Balch. Only Risley and Sage were used and these were not filled to capacity. Miss Nye and Miss Seely were in charge of their respective buildings. The decrease in enrolment lessened the work of the Dean of Women and made it possible to "catch up" on pieces of research begun during the winter but suspended for lack of time.

W. S. G. A.

The Women's Self Government Association functioned very satisfactorily with Miss Isabel White as president. The officers performed their duties with efficiency and seriousness, and the general tone and atmosphere of dormitories and houses was satisfactory, with individual exceptions, of course. Miss White, Miss Marjorie McAdoo, the president-elect for 1934-35 and, at their invitation, the Dean of Women also, attended the national meeting of Self Government Associations at Ames, Iowa, in April.

The problems of the W. S. G. A. and the Dean of Women would be materially lessened if the records of upperclass applicants for admission could be more carefully obtained. Some of the most serious discipline cases each year are those concerning transfers from other colleges.

The conferences and work connected with the office continue to increase in number and interest, and include, as heretofore, personal conferences regarding budget of time, courses of study, what to do when college course ends, possibilities in various lines of endeavor, preparation necessary for various professions, reasons for poor work, personal adjustments to difficult situations—anything which interests or puzzles a student sufficiently to bring her to this office. The social life, both entertaining and attending functions, does not diminish. There are the usual calls for talks to clubs and groups here and elsewhere. In other words, the position is as busy a one as ever, with constantly opening possibilities.

R. LOUISE FITCH,

Dean of Women.

APPENDIX XVI

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF ADMISSIONS

To the President of the University:

SIR: As the class entering in September 1933 was the fifth to enter since the establishment of the Office of Admissions at Cornell it seems timely this year to present some comparative figures. A period of five years is a brief time in the history of an institution like a university. Drifts or trends within that short span would hardly be expected to stand out markedly, even under normal circumstances. With the unfavorable economic conditions which have existed during the past five years the tendencies that are discernible may have only temporary significance, for under such conditions the choice by young people of a route towards a career in the world is more than ordinarily affected by financial considerations. For example, applications for the free-tuition colleges have increased, and there has been a lessening pressure for admission to the other colleges of the University.

In general, the figures are presented without comment, as they speak for themselves.

TABLE I

The following table shows the number of applications and the number admitted in September of the past five years to each of the undergraduate colleges. Only those have been counted as applicants who actually filed formal applications for admission as regular students; persons indicating intent to enter, whether by letter or by interview, have not been included, nor have so-called "special students." Under "admitted" are included those who met all university requirements and the particular requirements of the college concerned and who were notified that they were entitled to matriculation as regular students—whether they afterwards registered or not.

A. Applications for entrance direct from secondary institutions:

College	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted
Arts and Sciences										
A.B.....	1144	490	1120	520	1003	516	1060	459	850	425
B.Chem.....	54	29	67	36	92	58	104	59	78	45
Agriculture.....	349	209	391	211	445	254	482	269	465	295
Home Economics.....	246	117	265	114	254	105	310	119	330	121
Hotel Administration.....	111	40	115	39	106	48	78	37	52	27
Veterinary.....	32	22	59	43	65	50				
Architecture.....	101	34	67	26	84	34	69	29	52	30
Engineering.....	437	222	461	287	482	290	409	231	311	176
Total.....	2474	1163	2545	1276	2531	1355	2512	1203	2138	1119

B. Applications for entrance by transfer with credit towards advanced standing:

College	1929		1930		1931		1932		1933	
	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted	Ap- plied	Ad- mitted
Arts and Sciences										
A.B.....	441	98	211	77	233	98	187	65	170	65
B.Chem.....	25	4	19	9	16	6	11	4	5	3
Agriculture.....	80	33	67	33	78	31	84	34	86	39
Home Economics.....	68	20	41	17	59	22	42	19	61	25
Hotel Administration.....	93	19	44	21	46	25	38	12	23	9
Veterinary.....	12	6	17	12	26	17	25	15	43	28
Architecture.....	60	8	21	11	16	6	28	12	20	8
Engineering.....	174	54	91	42	91	44	57	26	45	23
Total.....	953	242	511	222	565	249	472	187	453	200

	Total Applications	Total Admitted
1929..	3427	1405
1930.	3056	1498
1931.	3096	1604
1932.	2984	1390
1933.	2591	1319

It is to be noted that the total number of applications has been mainly falling for the past five years, with the greatest drop occurring between 1929 and 1930. On the other hand, the number fulfilling all requirements for admission has been rising until 1932, when it returns to exactly fifteen less than the number admitted in 1929.

TABLE II

The students admitted without credit toward advanced standing (see I, A) divide as follows according to the method by which each one offered the greater part of his entrance credit:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Certificate.....	381	469	440	379	295
Regents.....	743	777	867	772	785
Examination.....	5	1	0	2	4
College Board.....	34	29	48	50	35
	1163	1276	1355	1203	1119

Many of the students offered credit by more than one of the four methods. The following shows the number offering credit by any one of the four:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Students presenting credit by Certificate. . .	476	630	639	695	696
Students presenting credit by Regents. . .	819	850	926	826	826
Students presenting credit by Examination. . .	70	103	119	83	62
Students presenting credit by College Board. . .	72	77	106	96	85
Schools using Certificate Privilege. . .	276	253	345	201	211

TABLE III

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS

In September 1933 entrance examinations furnished by the College Entrance Examination Board were used for the fourth time. The answer-papers were read and graded by members of the Cornell Faculty.

The following are the figures for the entrance examinations since September 1929, the last year when examinations made by the Cornell Faculty were used.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
Total new applicants trying examinations.	232	219	235	151	117
Applicants completing requirements by examination.	112	103	109	72	77
Applicants trying examinations, but failing to complete requirements thereby.	120	116	126	70	40

The proportion of passing grades, for all subjects, to the total number of grades reported:

1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
32%	32%	52%	59%	58%

It is encouraging to note that while the number of students who find it necessary to try the September examinations has decreased slightly, the proportion of passing grades has steadily increased.

TABLE IV

Freshmen admitted from private schools in the United States:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
From schools in New York State. . .	50	65	83	89	85
From schools in other Middle States. . .	38	35	58	73	51
From schools in New England States . . .	22	22	24	37	43
From schools in other States.	31	31	39	35	27
Total.	141	153	204	234	206

In conclusion I must say a word of appreciation of the cooperation of the alumni throughout the five-year period. Their Committee on Relations with Secondary Schools, under the chairmanship of Mr. Thomas I. S. Boak and his successor, Mr. William J. Thorne, have shown a vigorous and continuing interest. A marked example of it was the "visiting day" for school-boys this May, when about six hundred picked boys were brought to Ithaca by alumni and given an opportunity to inspect the University. To a great degree the success of that day was due also to the hard work of Professor Diederichs, Mr. Coffin, and Mr. Ashbery. In no way is the loyal service of the alumni to Cornell more clearly manifest than in their efforts to send worthy successors to the University.

E. F. BRADFORD,
Director of Admissions.

APPENDIX XVII

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report as Registrar of the University. The report covers the academic year 1933-34 including the Summer Session of 1933 and, for convenience, work between the end of the second term 1932-33 and July 1, 1933, but excluding work between the end of the second term of 1933-34 and July 1, 1934.

ATTENDANCE FOR THE YEAR 1933-34

		Graduates	Class 1938	Class 1937	Class 1936	Class 1935	Class 1934	2-Yr. Spec. Agr.	Special	Total	Duplicates	Net Totals
Agriculture	{ Men.....		12	279	190	184	173	70	25	933		
	{ Women.....		2	35	27	27	30	3	7	131		
	{ Total.....		14	314	217	211	203	73	32	1064		
Architecture	{ Men.....		30	27	44	26	20			147		
	{ Women.....		2	1	2	5	5			15		
	{ Total.....		32	28	46	31	25			162		
Arts	{ Men.....		9	334	349	285	326		8	1311		
	{ Women.....		2	141	143	143	141		13	583		
	{ Total.....		11	475	492	428	467		21	1894		
Engineering	{ Men.....		1	203	205	212	235		1	857		
	{ Women.....			1		1	1			3		
	{ Total.....		1	204	205	213	236		1	860		
Graduates	{ Men.....	633								633		
	{ Women.....	158								158		
	{ Total.....	791								791		
Home Economics	{ Men.....		1	30	37	45	44		5	162		
	{ Women.....			124	127	105	108		8	472		
	{ Total.....		1	154	164	150	152		13	634		
Law	{ Men.....				51	45	43			139		
	{ Women.....				1	1	2			4		
	{ Total.....				52	46	45			143		
Medicine	{ Men.....			79	62	62	42		9	254		
	{ Women.....			11	4	4	8		3	30		
	{ Total.....			90	66	66	50		12	284		
Veterinary	{ Men.....			37	26	62	50		2	177		
	{ Women.....			1	1					2		
	{ Total.....			38	27	62	50		2	179		
Total	{ Men.....	633	53	989	964	921	933	70	50	4613	54	4559
	{ Women.....	158	6	314	305	286	295	3	31	1398	10	1388
	{ Total.....	791	59	1303	1269	1207	1228	73	81	6011	64*	5947

*DISTRIBUTION OF DUPLICATES

	Men	Women	Total
Graduate School—Arts.....	10	4	14
Graduate School—Veterinary.....	1		1
Graduate School—Medicine.....	2		2
Graduate School—Engineering.....	1		1
Graduate School—Hotel.....	1		1
Graduate School—Architecture.....	1		1
Graduate School—Agriculture.....	5	1	6

Arts—Medicine..	11		11
Arts—Agriculture..	1	1	2
Arts—Engineering.....	8		8
Arts—Hotel.....	2	1	3
Arts—Architecture..	1	1	2
Arts—Veterinary.....	1		1
Agriculture—Veterinary.....	1		1
Agriculture—Architecture..	1		1
Agriculture—Arts.....	1		1
Agriculture—Engineering.....	1		1
Engineering—Hotel.....	3		3
Architecture—Engineering.....	1		1
Graduate School (Personal Direction)—Graduate....	29	10	39
Graduate—Graduate.....	29	14	43
Graduate in SS—Graduate (Personal Direction).....	10	1	11
Graduate—Summer Session.....	230	127	357
Graduate—State Summer Session.....	168	83	251
Graduate Personal—Summer Session.....	1		1
Graduate Personal—State Summer Session.....	1		1
Summer Session—State Summer Session.....	88	65	153
Summer Session—Arts.....	88	26	114
Summer Session—Agriculture.....	11		11
Summer Session—Home Economics.....		5	5
Summer Session—Engineering..	97		97
Summer Session—Hotel.....	4		4
Summer Session—Architecture.....	5	1	6
Summer Session—Medicine.....	2	1	3
State Summer Session—Arts.....	1		1
State Summer Session—Agriculture.....	41	7	48
State Summer Session—Home Economics.....		20	20
State Summer Session—Architecture.....		3	3
State Summer Session—Hotel.....	1		1
Totals.....	859	371	1230

* To accompany the table showing attendance for the year 1933-34.

ATTENDANCE AT SUMMER SESSION, ETC.

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate, Personal Direction.....	112	30	142
Graduate 1933 S.S., S.S. Agr.....	292	161	453
Summer School.....	601	358	959
Summer School Agriculture.....	435	324	759
Short Winter Agriculture.....	119	4	123
Total.....	1559	877	2436

THE YEAR

	<i>Days in Sun- Session days</i>	<i>Holi- days</i>	<i>Vaca- tion</i>	<i>Total</i>
Summer Vacation, June 20-July 9.....			20	20
Summer Session, July 10-Aug. 18...	35	5		40
Summer Vacation, Aug. 19-Sept. 24.....			37	37
First Term, Sept. 25-Feb. 7.....	101½	15		116½
Thanksgiving Vacation, Nov. 30-Dec. 3...			4	4
Christmas Vacation, Dec. 23-Jan. 7.....		15½		15½
Midyear Recess, Feb. 8.			1	1
Spring Vacation, March 31-April 8.....			8½	8½
Spring Day, May 26.....		1		1
Second Term, Feb. 9-June 18.....	103½	17		120½

PRESIDENT'S REPORT

MATRICULATES

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
Graduate.....	160	84	244
Advanced Standing....	167	65	232
First Year.....	817	288	1105
Special Students.....	8	7	15
2 Year Agriculture Special....	32	4	36
Medicine (New York City)...	51	9	60
Summer Session 1933....	118	142	260
State Summer Session 1933.....	101	115	216
Summer Graduate (Personal Direction)...	1	1	2
Totals.....	1455	715	2170
Duplicates.....	106	59	165
Net Totals.....	1349	656	2005

DEGREES

September, 1933; February, 1934; and June, 1934

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Total</i>
A.B.....	288	129	417
B.Chem.....	12		12
B.S. (a)*.....	156	23	179
B.S. (b).....		90	90
B.S. (c).....	39	1	40
D.V.M.....	44		44
B.Arch.....	11	1	12
B. Fine Arts.....	2	2	4
B.L.A.....	3		3
C.E.....	64		64
M.E.....	58		58
E.E.....	28		28
Chem. Engr.....	5		5
B.S. In Admin. Eng'g.....	26		26
A.M.....	36	29	65
A.M. in Education.....	4	1	5
M.S.....	41	13	54
M.S. in Education.....	7	2	9
M.S. in Agriculture.....	6		6
M. in Forestry.....	3		3
M. Chemistry.....	3		3
M. Architecture.....	1		1
M.C.E.....	7		7
M.M.E.....	4		4
M.E.E.....	7		7
J.S.D.....	4		4
Ph.D.....	119	16	135
LL.B.....	41	2	43
M.D.....	46	10	56
Totals.....	1065	319	1384

* a, means Agriculture; b, Home Economics; c, Hotel.

For table showing the number of students in each course and degrees granted since the opening of the University in 1868 see President's Report 1932-33.

EUGENE F. BRADFORD,
Registrar.

AGE AT GRADUATION, ETC. (Supplement to Appendix XVII)

The following table shows the age in years and months in graduation for the ten year classes 1870-1930. It also shows the age separately for men and women. The Master's degrees are listed in one group and the Doctor's in another. The age at graduation of the youngest member of the graduating class and also that of the oldest member are given as well as the median age.

	Arts		Law		Medicine		Veterinary		Agriculture		Architecture		Civil Eng.		Mech. Eng.		Masters		Doctors		War
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
Class of 1870:																					
Minimum.....	20-4																26-0				
Median.....	21-11																26-0				
Maximum.....	28-5																26-0				
Class of 1880:																					
Minimum.....	18-11	19-8									19-6		21-0		23-0		29-3				22-9
Median.....	22-3	22-2									21-5		22-8		25-1		29-3				22-9
Maximum.....	32-8	24-6									25-5		25-9		28-1		29-3				22-9
Class of 1890:																					
Minimum.....	19-9	20-11	20-1								20-7		19-2		20-2		20-7				
Median.....	22-4	23-0	22-6								23-9		22-11		23-1		24-1				
Maximum.....	32-6	27-1	36-2								26-11		27-10		36-1		29-10				
Class of 1900:																					
Minimum.....	20-0	20-6	19-6								21-2		20-11		19-9		22-0				30-8
Median.....	22-10	22-11	22-5								23-0		23-10		22-10		24-9				31-3
Maximum.....	36-3	33-8	34-4								28-1		28-8		30-0		40-2				33-0
Class of 1905																					
Minimum.....	19-11	20-6	20-9								22-9		20-5		20-4		21-4				
Median.....	22-6	22-10	23-5								23-10		24-1		23-3		25-1				
Maximum.....	33-10	52-5	29-3								28-2		33-8		32-6		36-1				
Class of 1910:																					
Minimum.....	20-1	20-8	20-10								22-3		19-9		20-2		21-7				
Median.....	22-5	22-6	22-10								23-0		23-5		22-11		26-1				
Maximum.....	34-7	45-2	26-9								30-0		31-11		32-7		32-4				
Class of 1915:																					
Minimum.....	20-1	20-5	20-5								20-4		20-7		20-1		24-6				
Median.....	22-5	22-6	22-10								23-9		23-4		22-8		27-10				
Maximum.....	34-7	45-2	26-9								30-0		31-11		32-7		32-4				
Class of 1920:																					
Minimum.....	16-9	20-6	20-11								21-11		19-8		20-8		21-4				19-10
Median.....	22-6	22-3	22-11								22-8		23-6		23-5		24-10				
Maximum.....	33-2	44-5	29-11								31-0		33-6		28-2		51-6				69-6
Class of 1925:																					
Minimum.....	19-4	19-7	21-7								23-1		20-4		20-4		20-8				
Median.....	22-0	23-8	23-8								24-11		22-8		22-10		26-8				
Maximum.....	29-7	30-1	33-1								26-1		28-3		34-0		43-6				
Class of 1930:																					
Minimum.....	19-7	19-5	21-5								22-4		20-6		20-2		20-7				
Median.....	21-9	21-8	23-11								22-4		23-3		22-1		26-6				
Maximum.....	27-2	31-0	33-12								33-1		30-2		23-11		57-11				

APPENDIX XVIII

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of the University:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the report of the Librarian of the University Library for the year beginning July 1, 1933 and ending June 30, 1934.

The prophecy uttered by the Librarian in his last report has been fulfilled. The Library building has absorbed the accessions of the past year without actually disrupting the walls. But the penalty is heavy—disproportionately heavy. Damage to bindings in overcrowded stacks, disarray and disorder for lack of systematic shelf expansion, time consumed in finding books called for and in locating misplaced books, general and irritating discomfort and inconvenience to users and staff go on apace. The ultimate cost can never be calculated.

The shrinkage in endowment income necessitated a decided curtailment in book purchases. To the diminished returns was added a still more vexing factor—the drop in exchange value of the dollar. This affected our large purchases of European books and periodicals even more seriously than the falling off of our endowment income.

At the beginning of the year the Library Council decided to maintain the subscription list to periodicals and other serial continuations as far as possible without amputation, and to meet this heavy strain by retrenchment in other directions. Book money allotments to departments were cut twenty per cent. The special allotment for binding was reduced by forty per cent, a dangerous procedure for which the future will have to pay. No free reserve fund remained from which to make the usual special grants for extraordinary purchases on the recommendation of departments or individual faculty members.

Thus the year was ended without an actual balance sheet deficit. That these adjustments proved feasible without a catastrophic breakdown of our whole acquisition process is due in large part to the repeated special contribution of \$5,000 per annum from general alumni contributions granted by the Trustees on the recommendation of the Cornellian Council.

FACULTY RESEARCH ASSISTANT

The Faculty Research Assistant, Mr. Henry H. King, who was appointed last year through the kind offices of Professor Harlow Shapley, Director of the Harvard Observatory with the aid of a special grant from the Carnegie Corporation, was enabled to continue his work this year through a renewal of the grant. The thanks of the Library and the University in general are renewed with increased fervor for this assistance that comes at a time when other forces wane.

The work of the Faculty Research Assistant has met with growing appreciation. Several of the research projects of the preceding year were carried over into the year covered by this report. More faculty members have enlisted his aid. Among the new tasks are included a search in the *Annals of Congress* for debates on and discussion of constitutional questions during the early periods of the Union's history, a study of the speeches of Charles I to determine his attitude toward governmental theory and practice, an investigation into the extent to which the *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society* in the period 1665-1776 included papers on the production of wealth.

EXHIBITIONS

The Andrew D. White Centenary Exhibit of last year was continued until the anniversary of President White's birth on Nov. 7, 1933. It was followed by a display of reproductions of wall paintings from temples in Chinese Turkestan, selected from the valuable publication edited by A. von LeCoq, "*Ergebnisse der kgl. preussischen Turfan Expedition. Chotscho.*" (Berlin, 1913), acquired by the

Library a year ago as a part of the Wason Chinese Collection. The highly instructive, excellently faithful colored reproductions proved to have more than an ordinary artistic interest. Early Buddhist and Manichean religious art, the Tocharic, Uigur, Hindoo and Chinese ethnology of a region hitherto little known were revealed in an entirely new light.

This was followed by a loan exhibit in a very different field. Mr. Joseph D. Vehling, of Chicago, who had delivered a series of lectures on the history of culinary art for the students of the Department of Hotel Management, is the possessor of an unusual collection of manuscripts, books and pictures connected with the history of foods, cooking and the social aspects of the arts of the table. Mr. Vehling transported the whole of his collection to Ithaca and a varied selection provided a fascinating exhibit in the Library and in Willard Straight Hall, which attracted attention from many quarters. Beginning with a fourteenth century manuscript dealing with a Beauvais banquet and a manuscript ordinance of the Cooks Guild at Bayeux, dated 1472, it showed early editions of Platinas's "De Honesta Voluptate" (1487 to 1516) and similar works of the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. There were Frankfort Meat Regulation Laws (1595); Salzburg and Nuremburg cook books (1714, 1734); an *État et Menu de la Maison* of Louis XV of France (1748); Grimod de la Reynières' *Almanach des Gourmands* (1803); Robert May's "Accomplisht Cook" (London 1665); a whole series of editions of the ancient classic text of Apicius, including a manuscript of Mr. Vehling's own English translation of the work. The books were varied with numerous etchings, wood cuts and lithographs, which often added amusing commentaries on the sober, serious texts of the gastronomic experts. English social life was illustrated by pictures of the elaborate table decorations of Lord Castlemain's dinner to the Pope (1688), Sir Robert Peel's banquet (Glasgow 1837) and the gorgeous gargantuan menu and the oversized embossed invitation to the Prince of Wales' wedding banquet (1864).

The last exhibit of the year showed a selection of extraordinarily beautiful reproductions of miniatures, the work of the school of Bruges in the early sixteenth century, taken from a facsimile edition of a manuscript German book of prayers, the "Hortulus Animae" written about 1515. The reproduction, a product of the Imperial Printing Office at Vienna was acquired by the Library last year.

ACCESSIONS

Miss Ingersoll, head of the order Department, reports that 7,919 items (exclusive of manuscripts and maps) were added to the University Library, as against 12,944 added last year. Of the year's accessions 5,244 went into the general collection, and 2,075 into the special collections. This year we purchased 3,484 items as against 8,430 last year. By gift or exchange we received 4,435 items as against 4,133 last year. A number of the interesting gifts are noted in the last section of this report.

GENERAL AND SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

	<i>Volumes Added</i>	<i>Present Extent</i>
General Library.....	7,314	640,959
Fiske Dante Collection.....	21	10,484
Fiske Petrarch Collection.....	13	4,430
Fiske Icelandic Collection.....	232	20,033
Wason Chinese Collection.....	276	20,788
Wordsworth Collection (Gift of Victor Emanuel)...	25	2,541
Cornell University Theses....	734	10,704
Philological Seminary Collection.....	6	1,134
Philosophical Seminary Collection.....	1	994
German Seminary Collection.....		769

French Seminary Collection.		24
Latin and Greek Seminary Collection....		326
American History Seminary Collection.	I	659
Manuscripts.	II	931
Cornell University Maps and Plans...	I	203
Maps.	4	1,145
U. S. Coast Survey Charts.		950
U. S. Geological Topographical Sheets...	58	3,718
U. S. Geological Survey Atlases.....		216
British Geological Survey Maps.. ..		600
College of Architecture Library.....	157	2,353
Barnes Hall Library.	82	3,590
Chemistry Library (Special).. ..	19	362
Comstock Memorial Library.. ..	18	1,441
Economics Laboratory Collection.....		340
Entomological Laboratory Collection.		2,403
Forestry Library.		1,881
Flower Veterinary Library.....	315	10,425
Goldwin Smith Hall Library.....	30	3,485
Gray Memorial Library (Electrical Engineering).....	16	758
Hart Memorial Library (English Literature)...	46	4,758
Kuichling Engineering Library.	7	2,199
Rockefeller Hall Library (Physics).	I	1,188
Van Cleef Memorial Library (Medicine).	129	4,019
Total, including manuscripts and maps.....	9,517	760,810
New York State College of Agriculture Library..	3,357	77,936
New York State College of Home Economics Library....	719	5,526
Law Library.	1,722	73,670
Total on entire campus.....	15,315	917,943

CATALOGUE DIVISION

The following figures are submitted by Miss Speed, the head of the Catalogue Division.

Volumes and pamphlets catalogued.	14,878
Maps catalogued.	103
Manuscripts catalogued.	17
Titles added to the catalogue.	8,207
Typewritten cards added.	14,122
Printed cards added.	11,542
Cards added to Library of Congress depository catalogue....	55,535
Additions to cards.	5,614
Volumes recatalogued.	176
Cards corrected or dated.	4,585

CLASSIFICATION AND SHELF DIVISION

Mr. De Grassi submits figures for this division as follows:

Books classified.	10,496
Manuscripts.	21
Maps.	81
Theses.	306
Books reclassified.	7
Presses shifted in main library building.....	1,285
Presses added.....	5

PERIODICAL DIVISION

The figures for the Periodical Division, as submitted by Miss Leland, head of the division, are:

Periodicals currently received	
By subscription..	1,326
By gift and exchange..	1,246
Total..	2,583
Number of current periodicals on open shelves in Periodical Reading Room....	660
Number of volumes on open shelves..	3,662
Issued for brief home use.....	423
Periodical volumes bound during the year..	2,495

The number of periodical volumes bound last year was 3,298.

Miss Leland, as usual, edited the list of publications of faculty members, which is appended to the President's Report.

READERS DIVISION

Mr. Willis, Associate Librarian, who is in charge of the Reading Room and of Inter-Library Loans, provides the statistics for these two divisions.

Days open to the public....	326
Registered borrowers	
Faculty..	965
Students	
College year..	4,276
Summer Session....	190
Recorded use	
Reading Room (number of books)....	101,878
Seminary rooms....	3,890
Laboratories and Departments..	1,065
Home use (including 11,853 "seven-day" loans)...	38,960

INTER-LIBRARY LOANS

Loaned to other libraries (volumes)	1,030
Borrowed from other libraries (volumes)...	286

The number of university, college and industrial libraries that borrowed from Cornell was 146. The largest borrowers included:

University of Rochester....	120	University of Buffalo.....	25
Geneva Agricultural Experiment Station...	106	Colgate University.....	22
Amherst College.....	56	Ohio State University ..	22
Keuka College.....	51	Hamilton College....	20
Wells College.....	51	E. I. du Pont de Nemours..	18
Harvard University....	26	Columbia University....	16
Western Reserve University ..	26	Smith College....	15
Corning Glass Works.....	26	University of Michigan.....	15

We borrowed books from forty-two other libraries. We acknowledge with special thanks our debt to the Library of Congress for the large share it contributes to our borrowings.

Library of Congress....	96	Columbia University..	22
University of Rochester		Ohio State Architectural and Historical Society.....	17
Sibley Music Library	30	Harvard College Library....	8
University Library.....	6	U. S. Army Medical Library ..	6
Medical Library.....	4	Yale University.....	6
New York State Library....	28	University of Michigan....	5

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

Miss Gaskill, Curator of the Wason Chinese Collection, reports the addition of 276 new items to this collection. They included:

Bulletin catholique de Pékin. 1-19. année (1914-1932)

La Chine; revue bi-mensuelle. No. 1-32. (1921-1925)

Heude, Pierre. Mémoires concernant l'histoire naturelle de l'Empire chinois. 1880-1920

Chavannes, Edouard, et Raphael Petrucci. La peinture chinoise au Musée Cernuschi. Paris, 1914.

The Curator of the Fiske Icelandic Collection, Professor Halldór Hermannsson, reports 232 titles added to the Icelandic collection. The most noteworthy are a facsimile edition of the Möðruvallabók (Codex modruvallensis), one of the most important saga manuscripts of the fourteenth century; and two volumes of "Monumenta Typographica Islandica," facsimiles of an Icelandic New Testament (1540), and of the first Icelandic Ritual (1562), the earliest books printed in Iceland.

Professor G. L. Hamilton, Curator of the Dante and Petrarch Collections reports thirty-four additions. No extraordinary purchases were made in this year of depression, but the current literature was acquired, including the Edizione Nazionale of Petrarch's works (Florence, 1933).

GIFTS

At a time when the lack of means is felt more keenly than ever before, a donor becomes a greater benefactor than he otherwise would have been. The number of gifts and exchanges entered in our accession book this year was 4,435. This is an increase of about 300 over last year's figures. Added exchanges account for some of these. The actual number of donors was 527. They included the editors or publishers of some 1,200 periodicals. Other serials were donated by societies or by members of the faculty. Foreign governments, our national government, states of the Union and municipalities have been practically as liberal as before the depression. Faculty members and other University officers, and particularly the Emeritus Professors have been unusually generous. To all of these, and to all the other donors, whose names are included in our donors list, we offer an especially heartfelt expression of gratitude for their aid, more welcome even than in earlier years.

A few of the gifts are here cited by title to indicate the nature of the material which comes to us in this way. Dr. R. F. Brand and Dr. N. M. Crouse have continued their practice of donating books of varied character. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. E. Gurley have given more than ever before, their donations running into hundreds of volumes, including many Shakespeare items. The Carnegie Corporation, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Carnegie Institute have been continuous contributors.

Mr. G. C. Barnum gave us two earlier Ithaca publications: Chadwick's "The second death" (1855) and Tompkins' "Strike, but hear!" (1850). Mr. S. H. Burnham gave some 1,300 miscellaneous volumes and pamphlets and numerous volumes of The Sierra Club Bulletin. From the Columbia University Library came thirty-three Chinese works in 791 volumes, mostly Chinese classical literature and history. From the Cornell Club in New York, through Dr. H. P. de Forest, we received thirty volumes of periodicals, many of which were not on file in our library. Dr. de Forest also presented W. E. Young's "Shark! Shark!" and procured for us twenty-seven volumes of engineering books formerly belonging to Ralph Brewster Coe, '08. Dr. Jón Dúason donated four volumes on Greenland in the Middle Ages. Professor Paul D. Evans was very active in securing for us many volumes of Welsh journals published in the United States.

Professor Alessandro Gatti, of the University of Torino, sent the volume of psychological essays published in honor of Federico Kiesow. The Guilds of Amer-

ica Foundation donated Henry Creange's "The Guilds of America." From Mr. John Jacob Hoff we received Carolyn Patch's "Grace Whitney Hoff. The story of an abundant life," and the sumptuous catalogue: "Bibliothèque de Madame G. Whitney Hoff." Mr. Albert Jonas donated 381 bound volumes and numerous pamphlets. Mr. Josiah K. Lilly presented "The Foster Hall Reproductions of songs, compositions and arrangements" by Stephen Collins Foster, a practically complete facsimile edition of the first editions of the works of Foster. Mr. Percy MacKaye gave his: "Wings for hands" and "The faith of poetry." The A. H. Manning Company (through the Ithaca Chamber of Commerce) added to our collection of city directories fifty-two new volumes. Professor Frank Monaghan gave his "French travellers in the United States. 1765-1932." Mrs. Louise W. Murray gave her volume "Selected manuscripts of General John S. Clark relating to the aboriginal history of the Susquehanna." Mr. Manuel P. Rivera sent us sixty-four volumes on economics, finance and politics. From Mr. Henry R. Robins came an autograph letter of Sir J. T. Coleridge (1856) and three portrait-engravings of members of the poet's family. The Hon. William Sulzer added to his former gifts of the same nature numerous letters and other papers, as well as sixty-five bound books. Dr. A. J. B. Wace gave his "Chamber tombs at Mycenae." Mrs. Charles L. Walker presented a valuable manuscript compilation of notes on "Revolutionary soldiers buried in Tompkins County, New York." Professor Harry A. Wolfson sent his "Spinoza e le prove dell' esistenza di Dio." From Mr. Henry H. Wu we received his "Antique Chinese jade. (Collection of Mr. T. C. Liu)."

OTTO KINKELDEY,
Librarian.

APPENDIX XIX

PUBLICATIONS 1933-34

The University Library keeps alphabetically arranged the publications of University Officers, so far as received at the Library, and for this purpose copies are solicited. Omissions in the following list are due to incomplete information.

Cornell University. Official publication. v. 25, 1933-34.

Cornell University. Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 554-595, 599-600. 1933-34.

— Memoir. Ithaca, N. Y. No. 147-156, 162. 1933-34.

Cornell University. College of Architecture. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Cornell University. Off. pub. v. 25, no. 6. App. XI. 1933.*

Cornell University. College of Arts and Sciences. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. III. 1933.*

Cornell University. College of Engineering. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6, App. XII. 1933.*

Cornell University. Director of Admissions. Report. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. XVI. 1933.*

Cornell University. Law School. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. IV. 1933.*

Cornell University. Dean of Women. Report. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. XV. 1933.*

Cornell University. Graduate School. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. II. 1933.*

Cornell University. Graduate School of Education. Report of the Director. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. XIII. 1933.*

Cornell University. Library. Report of the Librarian. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. XVIII. 1933.*

— Publications (by Cornell University and its officers). 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. XVIII. 1933.*

Cornell University. Medical College. Report of the Director. 1932-33. *Ibid. v. 25, no. 6. App. V. 1933.*

- Cornell University.** Medical College, Ithaca Division. Report of the Secretary. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. VI. 1933.
- Cornell University.** President. Annual report. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. 1933.
- Cornell University.** Registrar. Report. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. XVII. 1933.
- Cornell University.** Summer Session. Report of the Administrative Board. 1933. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. XIV. 1933.
- Cornell University.** University Faculty. Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. I. 1933.
- New York State College of Agriculture.** Report of the Dean for the year 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. VIII. 1933.
- New York State College of Home Economics.** Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. X. 1933.
- New York State Veterinary College.** Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, No. 6. App. VII. 1933.
- New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.** Report of the Dean. 1932-33. *Ibid.* v. 25, no. 6. App. IX. 1933.
- New York State Agricultural Experiment Station.** Geneva, N. Y. Bulletin, 629-644. 1933-34.
- Circular. 138-144. 1933-34.
- Technical bulletin. 210-223. 1933-34.
- Areopagus.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 2. 1933-34.
- Cornell alumni news.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 36. 1933-34.
- Cornell civil engineer;** monthly publication of the Association of Civil Engineers at Cornell University. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 42. Oct., 1933-June, 1934.
- Cornell countryman.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 31. Oct., 1933-June, 1934.
- Cornell daily sun.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 54. 1933-34.
- Cornell extension bulletin.** Ithaca, N. Y. No. 258-269; 271-84; 286-88. 1933-34.
- Cornell law quarterly;** published by the faculty and students of the Cornell Law School. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 19. Dec., 1933-June, 1934.
- Cornell rural school leaflet.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 27. Sept., 1933-Mar., 1934.
- Cornell Society of Hotelmen.** Bulletin. Ithaca, N. Y. v. 6, no. 3. 1933.
- Cornell veterinarian.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 24. 1933.
- Cornellian.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 66. 1934.
- Cornellian Council bulletin.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 19. 1933-34.
- Farm economics.** Ithaca, N. Y. No. 82-86. 1933-34.
- Philosophical review.** New York, Longmans, Green and Co. v. 43. 1934.
- Sibley journal of engineering.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 48. 1934.
- Widow.** Ithaca, N. Y. v. 40. 1933-34.
- Adams, Bristow.** Vital foods for our babies. *True story mag.* v. 29, no. 3 (Oct. 1933): 118-119.
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- Ashe, Benjamin. Spontaneous hypoglycemia occurring in the course of essential hypertension. H. O. Mosenthal and others. *Med. clinics North Amer.* v. 17 (Jul., 1933): 41-65.
- Anemia in Bright's disease. *Ibid.* v. 17 (Mar., 1934): 1211.
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